



# GREEN'S Fruit Grower

"A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION"

APRIL, 1910







# How I Made the Old Farm Pay

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## INTRODUCTION.

My object in giving my experience as a boy on the farm, as a business man in the city, and, again, as a fruit-grower, is not to boast of the very modest success which I have attained, but to be helpful to others, who are continually asking: "What can we do to make the farm more profitable?"

Surely, I have solved this problem for myself. I have made a run-down farm, exhausted of fertility and dilapidated in every way, remarkably profitable through a series of years when great depression prevailed throughout the farming community. I have done this as a city man, leaving the counting-house and going back into the country, from which I originally came. This also teaches that years of city life need not necessarily detract from the possibility of success when one returns to rural life.

My aim in referring to my childhood on the farm is with the hope that parents may draw some useful lessons therefrom, and that, perhaps, some of them now living in cities, may be induced to remove to the country as a means of making life enjoyable, not only to themselves, but to their children.

## I LEAVE THE FARM.

I did not leave the farm without feelings of sadness. Here was my birthplace. Here I spent my childhood and early manhood. Under the shadows of those trees many problems of life had unfolded. Youth is a life itself, compared with which all the remaining years are prosy. Youth is a slowly unfolding dream, while mature age is practical, calculating, often harsh and repulsive. One must ever have fond memories of the spot where he has spent his childhood. But my hopes for the future were bright, therefore with a sigh for the old scenes I hastened on to greet the new. It is well that youth is impulsive and imaginative; were it not thus every enterprise would languish.

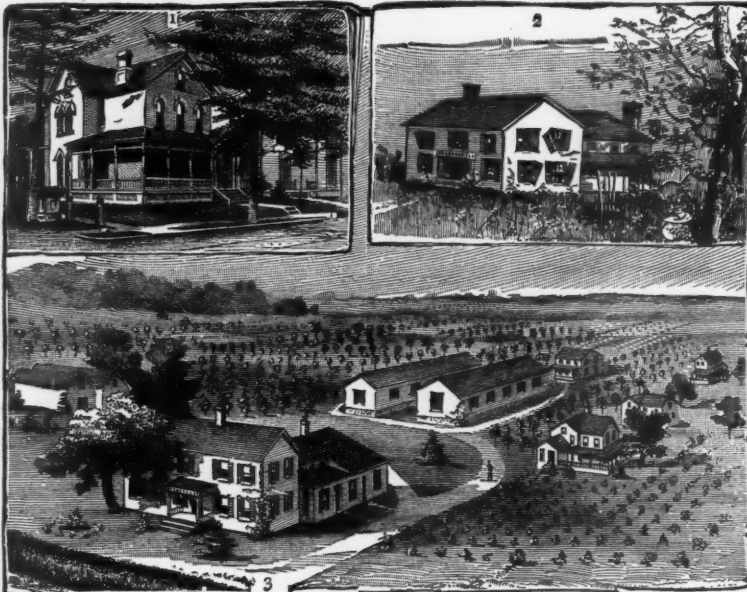
As I left the farm for the city in the stage coach, I found among the passengers a farmer neighbor. He advised me to have the courage on all occasions to do right and refuse to accept the social drink. I have often thought of this good advice. I recently met this man and thanked him for his kindness. A word of advice on such an occasion is not easily forgotten, and the result may not be easily measured. I wish here to give the same advice to all starting out as I then started.

There is a continuous tide from the country to the city. Parents who have laid by a moderate competency go to the city to educate their children, and to learn something of different phases of life. Young girls go to the city to pursue studies in music or stenography, or to take up dressmaking or millinery. Young men adopt city life in order to secure a better education, or to begin business for themselves, or as employees, with vague ideas as to results, but with bright hopes that all will in some way end well. The cities are rapidly growing, while the small towns and the farming districts are becoming less populous.

My experience teaches that in some cases people better their prospects by changing from country to city life. I know of farmers who have come into Rochester, N. Y., and have added to their capital, and led a contented life; of country girls who make double the money here that they could have made in the country; of young men who have become wealthy and distinguished here.

On the other hand I have known farmers to lose everything in trying their hand at such new ventures as the city affords; girls who were glad to get back to farm life after severe trials; young men broken down physically, financially and morally, who might have succeeded if they had remained on the farm.

Everything depends on ability, adaptability, opportunity and natural inclinations. Each must decide for himself.



CUT NO. 1 REPRESENTS THE CITY HOUSE WHICH WE LEFT. CUT 2 IS THE FARM HOUSE AS WE FOUND IT. CUT 3 IS SOMETHING LIKE THE FARM AS IT NOW LOOKS.

## MY FIRST NIGHT IN THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

I remember the first night that I passed in this old farm house. I came up on the cars to the neighboring depot, and walked over to the farm across lots. I did not know any person within twelve miles of this farm. I was not aware whether my neighbors were horse thieves, murderers or church-going people. I knew nothing about the character of the inhabitants. When I arrived at the place there was not a soul there. The tenant had removed and I was alone in possession. Not entirely alone, as I found soon afterwards, for I heard the rats scampering in the walls overhead.

It was a cold, bleak, windy March evening when I arrived. There was no stove put up. I had a cot in one corner of the room where I proposed to spend the night. In this old-fashioned house there were numerous brick grates, such as our forefathers had used; in the kitchen, which I was occupying, were

the ancient andirons and cranes. To make things more cheerful, I gathered together chunks of wood and soon had a fire blazing in the old fireplace, which roared and crackled to such a degree that I began to have fears that it might burn the house up before morning.

Then the wind began to increase. I never knew the wind to rise so rapidly and to blow so fiercely. I discovered that window lights were out of almost every window sash in the house, and as the wind began to pour in I was compelled to make plans for better protection. In the course of an hour I discovered enough old straw and felt hats, etc., to stuff into every broken window pane in my room. These had to be braced with sticks to hold them in place. As the wind continued to rise, the blinds banged and the windows rattled in their frames. The loose shingles on the roof seemed to be keeping time to the storm without. The

winds moaned dolefully around the gable of the house. The branches of the trees scraped hoarsely against the building, and, to add to all, numerous rats began to scratch and scramble in the adjoining walls. I confess it was a dismal night that I passed in this house for the first time. Supposing these neighbors should fancy that I was a man of some wealth and should choose to cut my throat during the night, throw me into the well and escape with the ill gotten booty. Very pleasant thoughts on which to fall asleep! Nevertheless I did fall asleep, and was awakened during the night by the rats, which had increased in boldness until they passed over the bed with great complacency.

Then I bolstered myself partly upright in my cot and began to think. The more I thought the less sleepy I became. The partly burned chunks of knotty wood and the coals beneath sent out a feeble light. I could see the smoke rising lazily in the broad black throat of the ancient fireplace. What a story this hearthstone could unfold, of fifty years of toil and patient waiting of old time inhabitants! Of husbands and wives overworked for the little gain that each year brought them. Of births and deaths; of weddings and funerals; of Thanksgiving gatherings, of winter evening frolics.

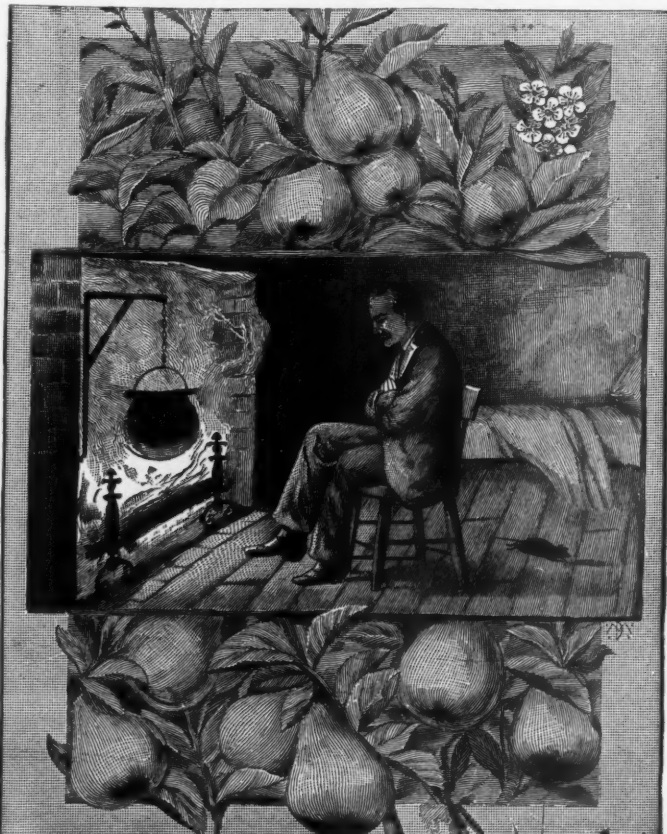
Perchance, before this fireplace many honest words of love were spoken, and many troths pledged. Where now are the many people who have in years gone by gathered here to be warmed and cheered? Most of them are sleeping in their graves. The hands which laid those bricks against which the smoke is curling have long ago crumbled to dust. The blacksmith who shaped those rough andirons will never make the anvil ring again with his noisy hammer.

What business have I here? Was this broad acreage cleared of rocks and stumps for me? Did the builder of this house have me in mind when he laid these foundations? No; it is but an inn for me, and I a traveler on life's highway, simply stopping over for a night. By and by others will come and warm themselves here, and I far away. What a queer thing is life! We live not for ourselves alone; we build for others; we dig and delve that others may reap. Even our ashes after we are buried fertilize the soil for future generations.

What are my prospects here? How shall I, whose hands are white and soft, compete with the brawny armed, sunburned men who get their living from the soil? Shall I, who have been devoting my thoughts and energies to other work hope to excel those who have spent their lives behind the plow? They are scarcely making both ends meet at pay day, though scrimping and saving and toiling with all their strength. How shall I, with my dainty, girlish, city wife, fight the battle here to a successful finish?

My friends have no hopes of my success with such a forlorn venture. They expect to see me sold out by the sheriff within a twelve month. Are they right? No; they are wrong! I will succeed. I must succeed. I will bend every nerve; I will strain every muscle; I will think and study. There is some way out, if I only find it, and find it I will!

The next morning opened clear, bright and cheerful, and supplies soon arriving I was prepared to keep bachelor's hall for several weeks, not desiring to bring my young wife, who was a city girl accustomed to city ways, to such a place until it had been improved.



## The Book

### "How I Made The Old Farm Pay"

Contains more than 50 pages, 6 x 9 inches. The price of the book is 25 cents postpaid. We will send you Green's Fruit Grower three years and a copy of the book, "How I Made The Old Farm Pay," all for \$1.00. Address: GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

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Number 4.

## The Planting and Growing of Peaches

Peach growing is attracting the attention of fruit growers more and more each year, says Prof. C. A. Cole, in "Pacific Homestead." Most inquiries that come concerning this line of the fruit industry may be classed under two heads, namely: peaches as fillers and peaches as a main crop. In answer to the first question I will say that the success of the peach as a filler will depend entirely on the kind of soil on which the permanent orchard is located. The same may be said of peaches as a main crop. However, we would not expect peaches to succeed on some of

is a good practice, however; if the branch is removed close up to the swell at the base no harm will be done as there are several dormant buds at this point.

Success in pruning the peach depends almost entirely on a knowledge of the location of the fruiting wood and the habit the tree has of producing its fruit buds. We find that the apple and pear have a habit of producing the fruit on spurs. On examining the peach we find this not to be the case. The fruit is borne on the one-year-old wood. It makes no difference whether these

apart each way, four adjoining trees forming a square. A more economical plan is what is known as the hexagonal arrangement, which admits of about fifteen per cent. more trees per acre without any more crowding. In the hexagonal arrangement the trees in one row are set alternately with those in the next, six adjacent trees forming a hexagon and enclosing a seventh in the centre.

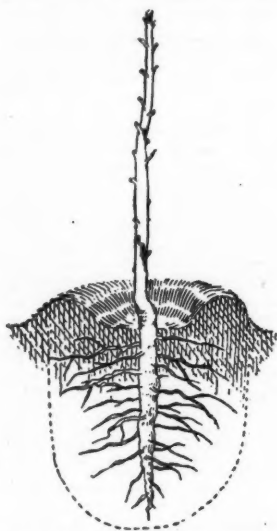
In laying out an orchard on the square, the first row is staked out at whatever distance the trees are to be apart, and at this same distance, the second and following rows may be staked out in the same manner.

In laying out an orchard on the hexagonal plan, after the first row has been staked at the desired distance, the position of the trees in the second row and also the distance apart of that and the following rows may be most easily found by taking two stout strings or wires, which after being fastened to any two adjacent stakes in the first row, are yet equal in length to the distance apart of these stakes, then drawing the free ends out till they meet, forming an equilateral triangle. This being done at each end of the rows, the intervening trees may be located by measuring.

Whichever method of arrangement is adopted, the trees should be planted in rows as straight as it is possible to set them. Straight rows add not only to the appearance of the orchard, but to the convenience of cultivation. One of the best means of getting the rows straight is to stake out the position for each tree before beginning to plant. Laths are excellent for this purpose. Then when all has been properly staked out, a planting board should be used when planting.

### How to Handle Trees and Plants on Arrival.

The trees and plants should not be shipped before April first but as near that time as possible, depending of course upon the weather here and with you. Raspberry plants and other small fruit plants can be kept safely in large boxes with plenty of packing material between each layer of the plants. If the boxes are packed tight and pressed in the boxes they are likely to heat and sprout, but not so left loose so that the air can get at them and not too many in one box. The trees can be kept in a similar manner. The trees can be removed from the box in which they were



A tree properly planted. Notice the roots.

the heavy clay soils where we find the apple and pear very profitable. We also would not expect to find the peach successful where there are late frosts. Where the orchards are located on the light loams and granitic soils peaches may be used as fillers to a good advantage.

In using the peach as a filler care should be taken to remove it as soon as the permanent trees demand the space. One objection to using the peach is that it is a rapid grower, filling the ground with roots and, as some growers say, robs the permanent tree of its food, causing it to make an unsatisfactory growth.

Any soil that is light, well drained, fertile and free from late frosts will grow peaches. The river bottom land is protected from the frosts by the influence the river has on the neighboring air. It is a well-known fact that large bodies of water will keep the air at a more even temperature than that of valleys with small creeks. This is well illustrated by the grape belt along the shore of Lake Erie and the peach districts around the larger lakes in central New York, also by some of the peach orchards in our own state. Peach orchards should be located near the market as the fruit will not stand the long haul like the apple or pear. At present the home market can handle all the first class fruit that is produced in the state and will for some time to come.



A—As the tree is when it comes from the nursery.



B—As it should be when planted and properly cut back.

In heading the young tree remove all the side branches and cut the top back to about twenty-five inches. Some recommend removing the side branches so as to leave a stub of one bud. This



C—At the end of the first year's growth it will look like this.



D—As it should look when properly pruned.\*

shoots are borne on the body of the tree or are terminal shoots, they produce fruit at the age of one year. However, the large part of the fruit buds are borne on the base of the shoots. The terminal half of the new growth produces wood or leaf buds. The fruit buds are produced in groups of three or more usually two fruit buds with a leaf bud between. Fruit buds are large, plump, and blunt-pointed while the wood bud is small, compact, and sharp at the point. With the knowledge of the location of the fruiting wood we should prune to keep it as close to the body of the tree as possible. The first year's pruning will consist of removing all the side branches except four or five and these should be headed back at least one-half of their length. The lowest branch should be about one foot above the surface of the ground. The second and third year's pruning consists of thinning out the side branches and heading in those that remain, so the tree will form the head close to the ground.

The peach orchard should be thoroughly cultivated each year. There seems to be an impression among some that peaches can be grown successfully without cultivation. No greater mistake could be made than not to cultivate. Begin as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring and keep up a good dust mulch until the fruit begins to ripen.

\*Pruning illustrations in this article are by W. Pad-dock in Journal of Agriculture.



Ready for Tree Planting. Don't forget the water bucket. (4 Illustrations from Florida Agriculturist.)

Arrangement of Trees in the Orchard.—There are several methods of arranging the trees in an orchard. The plan usually adopted is that known as the square. By this arrangement the rows are planted the same distance

### Rose Culture.



Rose bush before digging, and after digging and pruning before planting.—Illustration from Florida Agriculturist. A closer pruning than is shown here is advisable.—Editor.

Roses can be grown in any fertile soil, but their greatest perfection and beauty can be obtained only by the richest soil and the best cultivation; they must be planted where they can receive the full benefit of the sun, they like a sandy soil, mixed with red or yellow clay. The preparation of the ground before planting is of the greatest importance; it should be dug or spaded at least fifteen inches deep, and thoroughly pulverized and mixed with a liberal quantity of well rotted cow manure. Bear in mind while preparing your ground, the old adage, that "whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," and remember, also, that the richer the soil, the more fragrant and beautiful will be your roses, says the "Flower Garden."

In planting, make the holes sufficiently large to spread the roots their full length, and when you plant, wet the roots, this will make the dirt adhere closely to them, cover with fine earth, and do not neglect to tread firmly down with your feet after the tree is set; many plants and trees are lost through a neglect or disregard of this essential part of planting.

In the spring roses should be thoroughly pruned—don't be afraid to use the knife—take out all the dead branches and cut back one-half or two-thirds of last year's growth; this, however, does not apply to climbers, as they produce flowers from the old as well as the new wood; the only pruning necessary for these, is to remove dead branches and trim and train according to your taste.

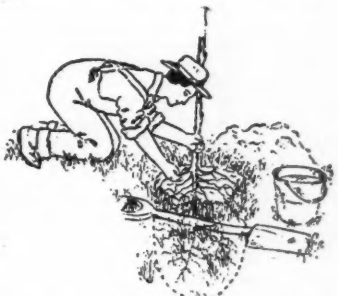


Heeling in the trees.

shipped and repacked loosely in other boxes or if they are not kept long leave them in the boxes as they come from the nursery moistening the ends of the boxes where the roots of the trees are. But usually trees are removed from the boxes as soon as received and are heeled in carefully in fine garden soil ready to be taken out of these trenches as wanted for planting. But if the weather is very warm the trees will leaf out more readily if kept outdoors than if kept in a cool cellar in boxes covered with packing material not too many bundles of trees piled in the same box. It is desirable to keep the trees dormant and to prevent the buds from starting. The same is true of small fruits.

Do not forget to clip off the ends of the roots of trees with a sharp knife and to cut back the branches more than one half of the length at planting. Make the soil very firm over the roots of any plant, vine or tree. You cannot make the earth too firm if it is not too wet. The last shovelful of earth leave loose over the top of the soil as a mulch. I do not know where you can get such a man as you want to help planting. I advise you to advertise for such a man in your own locality.

The planting season extends for at least six weeks. Here we can plant in April and May. You will probably not do any planting before April in your state.



How to Plant a Tree.—"The trees should be set a little deeper in the soil than they stood in the nursery row, or where previously grown. The soil must be worked in underneath the large roots and tamped firm about them. The top of the tree should be leaned slightly to the southwest. This enables the tree to resist the hard south winds and before the end of the first season the tree will be standing in an erect position. It is a good plan to shake the tree several times while tamping the dirt around the roots and to pour water about the tree in order to bring the soil in contact with every bit of root surface. After the water has been poured on, another inch or two of dry soil and good surface should be thrown about the tree to prevent baking."—Okla. Exp. Sta.



## Cleft Grafting.

By Samuel B. Green, in "Popular Fruit Growing."

Grafting is distinguished from budding by being performed at a season of the year, generally in the spring, when vegetation is dormant—at least, when the plant operated upon is not in full leaf.

Stock is the term used to indicate the plant grafted on, whether large or small.

Cion is the term used to express the part inserted, of whatever size or form it may consist. These should ordinarily be of the new, well ripened growth of the season's wood. If cions are to be used in the spring they should generally be cut late in the fall, as some kinds are liable to be injured by the winter. However, a spring-cut cion may often be used successfully, but it is not safe to trust them if, when cut open, the heart wood appears dark colored. Cions should not be cut when frozen. They should be stored in moist sawdust or sand in a cold cellar, or buried in the ground outdoors during the winter. But this does not apply in the case of plum cions, which generally do best when cut in the spring as needed. Plum cions are stored with difficulty as they quite often lose their buds in storage. Cherry cions are most safely carried through the winter when packed in moist leaves. If packed in sand or sawdust, they sometimes become water soaked.

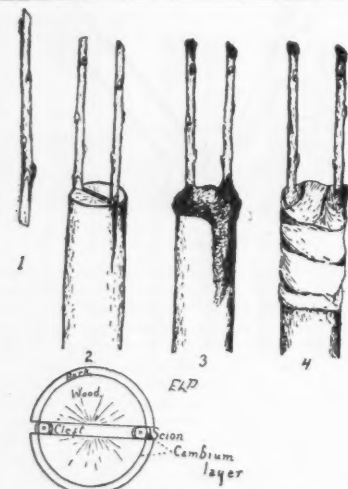


Fig. 73.—The cleft graft. 1.—Side view of cion cut for grafting. The opposite side is cut in the same manner, making the lower end wedge shaped. 2.—The stub with the cions inserted in the cleft. 3.—The graft waxed. 4.—Cloth wrapped over the wax. 5.—Diagram of cross section of stub with cions inserted. Note that the cion is inserted in such a manner that its cambium layer comes in contact with the cambium layer of the stock. Note also that the cion is cut in such a manner that the side nearest the center of the stub is a little thinner, thus permitting the cleft to pinch down closely onto the cion where the cambium is located.

The principles which underlie grafting are the same as in budding, i. e., the cions and stock must be closely related; the work must be done in such a manner that the inside bark of both cion and stock come closely in contact; and at a season of the year, and under such circumstances that they may unite at once, or as soon as growth starts. The success of the operation largely depends (1) on having the stock and cion perfectly healthy; (2) in selecting the proper season, which varies somewhat with the different plants; (3) in getting a perfect union of the inner bark of cion and stock at least on one side; (4) in making all the cuts with a sharp knife, that the parts in contact may have a smooth surface; (5) in doing the work rapidly, so that the surface may not be exposed.

Grafting wax is generally used for covering the wounds made in some kinds of grafting. A good grafting wax is one that will not become too soft in summer, so as to melt and run down the stock, or so hard in winter as to crack and split off. A very reliable grafting wax is made by melting together resin, four (4) parts, by weight; beeswax, two (2) parts; tallow, one (1) part. When well melted, pour into a pail of cold water, grease the hands slightly and pull the wax until it is about the color of pulled molasses candy. Make into balls and store for use. This wax should be warmed when applied. If it is too hard, more tallow and less resin may be used. Some propagators use linseed oil instead of tallow. The linseed oil should be pure. If adulterated with cottonseed oil, the wax becomes very stringy and difficult to handle.

Clay is frequently used for covering wounds made by grafting, and it gives

quite as good results as any of the waxes, if properly applied, but is not so convenient. For this purpose some very tenacious clay should be used, and it is thought to be improved when mixed with about one-third fresh cow dung and a little plasterer's hair. The whole mass should be thoroughly worked over and kneaded before using.

Cleft grafting is very common and more universally known and used than any other. It is commonly performed to change the variety of apple, plum and various other trees and plants. It is generally the most practical method to use on branches one or two inches in diameter or larger, but it also works well on small stocks.

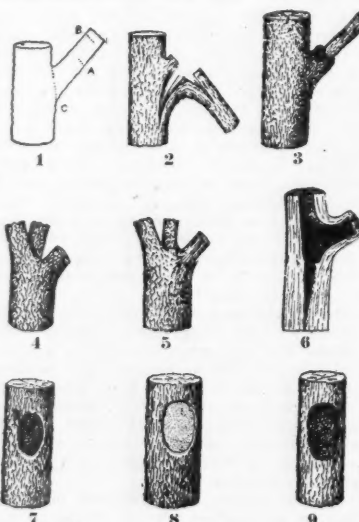
Cleft grafting is performed as follows: The place selected for the insertion of the cion should be where the grain of the wood is straight. The stock is then cut square off with a sharp saw and is split through its center, with the grafting chisel, to a depth sufficient to allow the cion to be put in place. The cleft is held open by the grafting chisel until the cion is cut and inserted, when it is withdrawn, allowing the stock to close on the cion and so hold it in place. If the stock does not spring back so as to hold the cion firmly, it should be tightly drawn together with a string. The number of cions inserted will depend on the size of the stock. If the stock is not over three-quarters of an inch in diameter, one cion is enough to insert, but on larger stocks one may be put in each side of the cleft. All the cut surfaces, including the ends of the cion, should now be covered with wax, as shown in Fig. 73.

The cion to be inserted in cleft grafting should be cut wedge-shaped lengthwise and its cross-section should also be wedge-shaped. Fig. 73 represents a cross-section through a newly made graft, showing cleft in the stock and two cions in place (note how the edges of the wood come together). Fig. 73 also shows the successive stages in cleft grafting.

\*The above article and illustration on grafting are taken from a book, "Popular Fruit Growing," by Samuel B. Green, Professor of Horticulture in the University of Minnesota. This book is advertised on page 22 of this issue. It will tell you how to care for your grafts after they begin to grow.—Ed.

## Cutting Large Branches from Apple Trees

In the removal of large branches from old or bearing trees always make the cut parallel with the branch or main stem from which the one is removed, says Professor W. S. Thornber, of Pullman, in Popular Bulletin No. 24, on "The Pruning of Apple Trees." This frequently means a larger wound than it would make if the cut is made at right angles to the limb that is to be removed, but such wounds will heal quicker and are less injurious to the tree than the much smaller ones that leave the collar of the branch to be covered with healing tissue. Do not hesitate to remove large useless or superfluous limbs from trees, but always make smooth, clean cuts with a saw, and if necessary to prevent splitting the stem or peeling the bark, make two cuts—the first from six to twelve inches out from where the limb is to be finally cut off. Nothing can be applied to the wound to hasten the healing. Wounds an inch or less in diameter



1. Proper method of removing a large branch. 2. Branch broken down from cut wrongly made. 3. Dead stub left to rot back. 4. Stump of branch left by bad pruning. 5. Same three years later. 6. Decay resulting from bad pruning. 7. Cemented cavity. 8. Tinned cavity. 9. Burlapped cavity.

need not be treated, while larger wounds may be advantageously treated with a thick coat of lead paint. Cheap mineral paint or tar should not be used upon fruit trees, as it kills the young, tender bark while grafting waxes crack and peel off before the wound has healed. Any antiseptic that will keep the moisture out makes an excellent coating.

## UP TO DATE SPRAYING.

Oyster shell bark louse attacks apple trees mainly. Sulphur-lime should be used when the leaves are off the trees. If this spraying is ineffective use kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap when the eggs hatch.

San Jose scale attacks nearly all deciduous trees. Use sulphur-lime in the spring before the buds burst.

Blister mite attacks the pear leaf. Use the sulphur-lime before the buds burst.

Green aphid attacks the apple, pear, peach, plum, prune, etc. Use the sulphur-lime in the spring before the buds burst.

Woolly aphid attacks the apple. Use the sulphur-lime just before the buds burst. Be sure and spray with force. For summer treatment use the kerosene emulsion or tobacco water.

Black aphid attacks the cherry. Use tobacco water when the insect appears.

Codling moth attacks the apple and pear. Use arsenate of lead when the last blossoms are falling. Use a bordeaux nozzle with a crook and spray with force from a raised platform directly into every flower. If so applied one spraying is sufficient. Better keep your trees banded. If you find that many worms are trapped spray again with the same solution.

Slug attacks pear and cherry. Use arsenate of lead when the insects appear.

Teat caterpillar attacks all orchard trees. Use arsenate of lead when insects appear. Be sure and burn the tents.

Trunk borers attack orchard trees and others. Dig out the worms with a knife. During the growing season whitewash trunks with lime-sulphur containing extra lime.

If grasshoppers attack garden and orchard plants use bordeaux when insects appear. They do not like it.

If beetles attack garden plants use bordeaux when insects appear.

Cut worms attack garden plants, use bordeaux when insects appear. Scatter poison bait before planting.

Root maggots attack root crops. Use carbolic lime and tobacco water. Apply to soil before maggots appear. Thorough cultivation after the crop is removed.

Cabbage worms attack cabbage and cauliflower. Use poisoned bait, dust the plants before the worms eat into the plants.

When aphid attack garden plants use tobacco water or kerosene emulsion just as soon as insects appear. Repeat if necessary.

Moss and lichens are found on fruit trees. Use sulphur-lime when leaves are off trees.

Mildew when found on peach, apple, grape, rose and forth, use sulphur-lime just before the buds open.

For brown rot or for fruit mold on plum, cherry or peach use the self boiled lime-sulphur wash\*. This can be applied during the growing season with very little danger of injuring the fruit or foliage, and it is very effective.

Furthermore, by mixing arsenate of lead with the fungicide, the curculio can be destroyed at the same time.

For scab on apple or pear use sulphur-lime just before the blossoms open and again while the last blossoms are falling. This is very important. One pound of sulphur, one-half pound lime to six gallons water.

Fire blight on pear and apple, prune out every sign of blight, cutting well below the disease, dipping the knife frequently in carbolic acid while doing the work.

For black spot canker use self-boiled lime-sulphur wash during the growing season same as for treatment for brown rot.

For fruit spot on apple use bordeaux, middle to last of June. This treatment has been very successful.

For scab on potato use formalin one pound to thirty gallons of water. Soak the seed for two hours then cut and plant. Don't plant in soil where scab potatoes have been grown.

For potato blight use bordeaux July 1st to 15th. Again two weeks later. Do not wait until two weeks later. Watch the plants and if any blight is noticed a third application should be used.

Tomato blight—bordeaux may be used with some effect.

Anthrax attacks the bean. Use bordeaux when plants are all started. Again three weeks later. Follow with a third spraying three weeks later. Do not plant a diseased seed.

Smut on wheat, use formalin one pound to forty-five gallons of water. Spray the seed thoroughly. Let it lie in a pile two hours, dry and plant with a clean seeder.

## How to Make Your Own Spraying Material.

By Prof. A. L. Melander, Entomologist of the Washington State College.

**Kerosene Emulsion**  
Kerosene ..... 2 gallons  
Whale oil soap..... 1/2 pound  
Water ..... 1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and add the kerosene away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistence. If well made, the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated, use one gallon of the emulsion to twelve gallons of water in spraying. One quart of soft soap or one pound of laundry soap may be used instead of the whale oil soap.

**Arsenate of Lead**  
Arsenate of lead..... 1 pound  
Water..... 50 gallons

It is unnecessary to use it stronger. It is more reliable than paris green. It is especially useful where there is much rain. It sticks well and does not scorch. Mix well first with a small amount of water.

## Sulphur-Lime

Sulphur ..... 1 pound  
Good lime..... 1/2 to 1 pound

Water ..... 5 gallons

First slake the lime in the cooking vat. When slaked add the sulphur and about one-fifth of the water, so that the mixture will boil easily. Keep it well stirred. Boil until the sulphur is completely dissolved, which should take less than an hour. Then add the rest of the water and the mixture is ready to spray. Use only the clear liquid. It should be poured into the spraying tank through a strainer. It may be used hot or cold. There are several ready-made sulphur-lime washes which give good results when properly diluted. When mixed one part to fourteen parts of water they usually correspond in strength to the formula given above.

## Tobacco

Tobacco leaves..... 1 pound  
Water ..... 4 gallons

Simmer for one hour and strain. Two pounds of tobacco dust or ground tobacco may be substituted for the leaves. Black Leaf extract may be used, one part to sixty-five of water.

## Bordeaux

Bluestone ..... 6 pounds  
Good lime..... 4 pounds

Water ..... 50 gallons

Dissolve the bluestone by suspending it in a sack in twenty-five gallons of water in a barrel. Slake the lime in another vessel, adding a little water slowly, and dilute to twenty-five gallons. Mix the two thoroughly. Even the best bordeaux may scorch in rainy weather. For double strength bordeaux use twice as much bluestone and lime.

## Poison Bait

Paris green..... 1 part  
Bran ..... 40 parts

Mix well. For cutworms mash by adding water. Season with a little salt.

## Carbolated Lime

Milk of lime..... 10 gallons  
Crude carbolic acid..... 1 ounce

## Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur.

At last we have a remedy for preventing the peach rot which so often sweeps away the crop just as it is ripening. This is a solution known as self-boiled lime-sulphur.

Self-boiled lime-sulphur is prepared as follows for 100 gallons: Place 16 pounds of fresh lime in a barrel and almost cover with water. Weigh out 16 pounds of sulphur and run through a sieve to break up the lumps. As the lime begins to slake add the sulphur stirring it in. Continue stirring and add more water as needed to form a thick paste at first and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as the lime is well slaked, enough cold water must be added to cool down the whole mixture or it will be ruined. Use enough water to bring the entire quantity of the mass up to 100 gallons. Use 4 pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water, if used alone, or 100 gallons of the lime-sulphur if both are to be used at the same time.

Spray as follows: First with the lead arsenate alone (4 pounds to 100 of water), when the shucks are shedding. The second spraying should come from two to three weeks later or about one month after the petals drop, using the lime-sulphur and poison combined. The last application should be about one month before the fruit ripens, using the self-boiled lime-sulphur alone.

The cost of materials, labor and everything for three sprayings as advised above, will amount to less than five cents per tree.

## Apple Scab and Bitter Rot, Codling Moth, Etc.

The fungous diseases that are most largely to be found in the apple orchard, are Apple Scab and Bitter Rot, says the St. Louis "Farmer." The apple scab is found as a scabby appearance on the leaves and fruit early in the season and is favored by cool wet weather. The bitter rot appears later in the season, causing often a serious rotting of the apples.

The First Spraying.—Spray just before the buds start, but after the buds have unfolded it is too late.

This is a most important spraying for should your orchard have any scale it will kill it or control it.

Use commercial Lime-Sulphur.—See formula in this issue.

Codling Moth.—In the case of the codling moth the egg of the first brood is laid in the blossom end of the fruit and that of later broods may be deposited most anywhere on the fruit and in either case the worm that hatches out must eat its way into the fruit, beginning at the surface, and will thus be killed if we have a poison on the surface which will be the first thing it eats. Hence this second spraying.



The time to spray for codling moth.

Second Spraying.—Just after the bloom falls.

This is the most important spraying for codling moth and should be very thorough and the nozzle should be so adjusted that the spray can be forced downward strong enough so that it will penetrate and fill the blossom end of the fruit.

Use arsenate of lead, two pounds; water fifty gallons.

Third Spraying.—The next spraying should be given in about fifteen days to three weeks, using the same mixture. Apparatus Necessary.—For codling moth spraying it is necessary to have



a pump strong enough to furnish a pressure of from 150 to 200 pounds. Only the very largest-sized barrel pumps with heavy frames, large air chambers, and long, strong handles are capable of giving this pressure. Such a pump with an outside-packed plunger and a mechanical agitator will spray four or five acres of orchard. Any of the double-acting pumps with a sufficiently large air chamber will furnish the pressure required. If worked by hand, only about eight acres can be taken care of with one pump. If driven by gasoline engine or a combination gasoline engine outfit is used, one pump can be expected to handle from ten to twenty acres.

Any of these pumps should be equipped with twenty-five feet of five to seven ply spray hose, a bamboo pole not less than eight or ten feet in length, with a half-turn cut-off at the bottom and a bend or angle of thirty-five to forty degrees at the upper end, to which should be attached a flat spray nozzle of the bordeaux or bean-double type, being sure that the nozzle is the large-sized one, with a double face and a large enough opening so as to carry considerable volume of liquid. Some of the smaller nozzles of this type are more like playthings than tools for serious work and probably account for some of the poor work that has followed some attempts to use this method.

A step ladder should be placed on the wagon so that the spraying may be directed downward. Also spray from the bottom up, in order to catch the blossoms that may be pointed downwards.

#### Bees Aid Fruit Growers.

"Give the bee a chance and it will literally break the boughs of your trees with the weight of fruit," says Frank G. Odell.

"The bee is the expert assistant of the horticulturist and the farmer. So indispensable are its functions in the pollination of fruits, vegetables, cereals and grasses that its activities may be said to lie at the foundation of all successful agriculture. Nature has ordained one supreme law, that of creation, the perpetuation of the race type. This law, universal in its application and absolutely identical in its form, obtains in the plant world as in the animal world. The luscious pulp of the fruit is the envelope, the package, the strong box, devised by nature to protect the seed within from injury and render it susceptible of germination so that the type may be reproduced in all its perfection.

"The bee, like other insects, effects incidental pollination of flowers in its search for nectar; but its great value to the fruit-grower lies in this, that it goes to the flowers specifically to gather pollen, literally by the carload, in the hairy baskets on its legs, hastening from bloom to bloom, rolling and packing and literally rioting in the golden dust, pregnant with the microscopic germs of plant life, until the golden pellets are packed away in its hairy baskets, to be carried to the hive for storage as an indispensable portion of the food of its young during the winter months to come.

"It requires no expert knowledge to comprehend how perfectly the bee thus performs the office of pollination. Indeed, it is nature's chief agent in this indispensable work. No seed, no fruit, is the universal law. Here is the only insect useful in all its habits, having a fixed habitation accessible to man, dependent upon the pollen of every variety of flower as an indispensable portion of the food of its young, and going to the bloom specifically to gather that pollen, thus making possible the fruit crops."

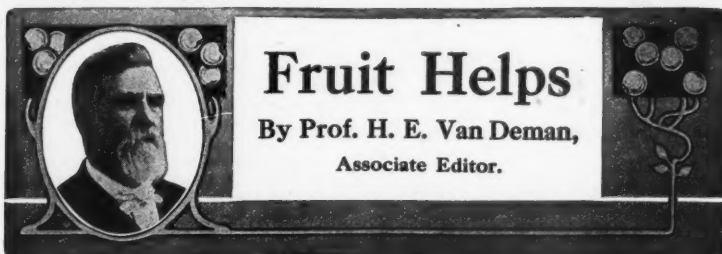
#### Has Grown a Black Rose.

Dennis Tapley, of Savannah, Ga., has grown a black rose. He wants his achievement patented, and Representative Edwards, of Georgia, will help him, says the N. Y. "World."

Tapley grew the black rose by a chemical process applied to the bush. A rose tree which would without molestation, produce pink or red roses, under Mr. Tapley's care will produce flowers fit for funeral uses. It is reported that the inventor has been offered \$500,000 for the process but by whom is not stated, and no details are given.

A. R. Lawson, vice-president of the Central Georgia Railroad, has commended Tapley to Representative Edwards. The inventor is known in Georgia as the "keyringmaker of Jackson Square." From this industry he has earned a livelihood, and for relaxation he has experimented with the black rose.

The New York Experiment Station has found that for growing chicks most grain rations are improved by the addition of bone ash, this being preferable to oyster shell.



## Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,  
Associate Editor.

#### About Pollination.

To many it may seem that there is something very mysterious in the pollination of the flowers of trees and plants and especially in crossing different species or genera. Although nature is mysterious in her workings to the average person, yet, to the careful observer, there is little that may not be understood. It is so with the pollination of all kinds of fruits, grains, grasses and flowers and it may be not only interesting but of practical benefit to many to get a clearer understanding of this subject than they now have. As it is now springtime and flowers are blooming on all sides, they may be examined and thus one may get positive information direct from nature's handiwork.

There are many different classes of flowers relative to their sexuality, but there is one general and unchangeable feature that exists in them all, that there are male and female organs just as there is with animal life. Without this there can be no crossing of one variety, species or genera upon another and in some cases no fruit bearing whatever. However, to the latter there are many exceptions, but in the matter of seed production the two sexes are absolutely necessary. By different classes of flowers as to their sexuality is meant, that some have both sexes in the same flower, some on different parts of the same tree or plant and some on altogether different trees or plants. In any of these cases the result is the same, the transmission of pollen from the male to the female organs, and by the latter being in a receptive condition seeds are made possible.

Pollen is essentially the male element and exists in the form of very minute grains, having different forms and colors, each being peculiar to its own species of tree or plant and fully as much so as are the seeds produced by each. These grains of pollen are exceedingly minute and numerous and are usually so light that they may be carried about in the air like particles of dust. I have known pollen from a certain species of pine to be carried by wind from the Carolinas to Washington, D. C., where it fell in such quantity as to attract notice by its color on the pavements. In certain seasons of the year the pollen from weeds causes "hay fever" by irritating the breathing tubes of persons who are very sensitive to it. Usually pollen has but a short distance to travel to where it is needed to fertilize the embryonic germs within the recesses of the female organs. It is borne in little capsules called anthers that are nearly always found on the ends of little hairlike stems that are called filaments. Together these two parts form the stamen. Each flower has several of these stamens and they often form a circle that is quite easily seen and usually of a yellow color.

#### Function of Blossoms.

The female organs are called pistils and are found in the center of the flower. They are much fewer in number than the stamens and in many cases the number is definite. With the apple and some other orchard fruits the number is five, and the peach and other stone fruits have but one pistil to each flower. The tip end of each pistil, called the stigma, is enlarged and is soft, rough and waxy when fully matured, and often secretes a sweet fluid. This roughened surface often extends down the style or stem of the pistil, as in case of the corn "silk," which is a mass of very long pistils, each one extending from beyond the tip of the bush to the germ or embryo of a grain that is to be. On this roughened or sticky surface the grains of pollen are caught and finding a moist and favorable surface, on which to rest they sprout just as a seed does in moist, rich soil and a slender rootlet follows down the entire length of the style to the ovule at its base and there enters its walls through a tiny opening provided by nature. Here the delicate cells are caused to expand and multiply by contact and a new and independent living organism is formed. In other words a seed is "born." And this stimulus causes not only the seed to grow but the part that surrounds it, as in the case of the apple, the core or seed cells and the flesh and skin that enclose them all. In most cases there is no

development of the outer parts, such as form the edible portions of fruits unless the seeds are developed, but this is not always so, as has already been stated.

There are many freaks of nature in the way of seedless fruits, some of which show as high development as any that are well supplied with seeds. One of the most notable is the Bahia orange which goes under the popular name Washington Navel. Its reproductive organs are so deformed that its stamens are almost wanting and there is no pollen in its anthers. Its pistils are also so malformed that they are incapable of pollination by other varieties. Yet the fruit is large, well flavored and borne in abundance in most orange growing regions. The umbilical mark on the end opposite the stem is an outward evidence of the malformation of the pistils. Very, very rarely a seed is found in a navel orange. The common bananas of commerce are further examples of unnatural or seedless fruits that are practically successful. The pineapples are nearly always without seeds, although they can be pollinated and seeds formed that will produce new varieties, as is usually the case with other fruits. There are some kinds of grapes that are practically without seeds because of defective floral organs. The Sultana and the little varieties that, when dried, are called Grecian "currants" are of this character. We have from Japan and Korea several varieties of the Asiatic persimmon that are entirely seedless and yet very large and luscious, and others that are partially seedless, and some that are variable, the trees sometimes bearing fruit that is seedy and at other times seedless.

This latter fact brings up a very important point in practical fruit growing. There are some climatic conditions that are much more conducive to the setting and development of perfect fruits than others. Bright, warm weather aids pollination and wet cold spells are against it. Fruit crops are often seriously shortened by these cold rainy spells. One reason of the heavy crops in the orchards of the irrigated regions of the west is the freedom from rains at blooming time. Sometimes the fruit sets, but having little vitality from lack of proper pollination it does not go on to perfect development but falls off when just beginning to grow. Imperfect pollination has more to do with poor fruit crops than we are apt to believe.

Nature is constantly engaged in cross pollinating. By this is meant the application of the pollen of one tree or plant on the stigmas of another. Flowers that have both stamens and pistils in them are called perfect. In such cases self pollination is the rule, but even then the winds and insects often bring pollen from elsewhere, and the sexual organs of some flowers are so constituted that they do not harmonize in time of receptivity, or otherwise, and their own pollen is not very effective. The Bartlett and Anjou pears are cases of this kind. Again, there are species that normally have perfect flowers but by some means their stamens are wanting or nearly so. Many of our best varieties of the strawberry are of this character, and other kinds, with perfect flowers, must be planted near them to insure fruitage. Again, there are many trees and plants that bear their male and female flowers separately, that is, on different parts of the same tree or plant. All the nut trees are of this character. The squashes, melons and all the cucurbits are the same. Corn bears its pollen on the tassel and the pistils are on the ear. But again, there are still other trees and plants that have the two sexes on different individuals, the same as in animal life, although this is rarely the case. Such species are called dioecious. The date palm, the common hemp and the hop vine are examples of this class. Date trees will not bear unless both sexes are near each other, nor will hemp and hops produce seeds without the presence of male plants.

It is easy to see that one who is engaged in dealing with plant life should understand the laws of nature and their application to the various things he is growing. He should also know the peculiarities of all the varieties he is working with and be able to treat each one as its needs require. There is some

definite knowledge as to the peculiarities of varieties gained by experiment and this can be put to use but there is much more that is unknown about their self-fertility and self-sterility. There has been considerable done in the way of artificial interpollination and cross-pollination for the production of new varieties and in some cases with very marked success. But far the greater part of our improved varieties have been the result of the chance or fortuitous variations of unaided nature.

## Answers to Inquiries.

A. B. H. wants to know if chestnut and English walnut trees will grow in Oceana county, Michigan? Also asks if different varieties of apples and pears do not cross-fertilize when they are in the same orchard?

Reply: There is no doubt that the climate of Oceana county, Michigan, is not too cold for the native American chestnut and also for our native walnuts, although I do not think any of them are native there. But the foreign species of both are not so hardy and they might be injured during severe winters. At the experiment station at South Haven I have seen the native and foreign chestnuts growing but I am not sure that they have been planted at the Agricultural College at Lansing. As to walnuts, the native species, *Juglans nigra* and *J. cinerea* are both growing at both places but and also far north of there, in Benzie county, where I planted some with my own hands over forty years ago that have been bearing nuts for many years past. I have seen some seedlings of the Persian (English) walnut (*J. regia*), growing in that county, but the trees were very young and what they will do in time to come is a question, but I feel quite certain that the hardier varieties of this species will flourish there. Some are growing and bearing well in New York and Pennsylvania and it seems entirely reasonable to think they will do the same in all parts of the southern peninsula of Michigan. I am now propagating some of these hardy varieties by grafting them on seedlings of our native species and they are very promising.

That varieties of apples and other orchard fruits cross pollinate when grown near each other there is no doubt. This is often a great benefit to them and bees often greatly assist in the work.

#### Facts About Wonderberry.

H. E. Van Deman: 1. What are some of the most important transformations and discoveries of Luther Burbank?

2. Is it possible to graft the tomato onto the potato plant and was this done by Luther Burbank?

3. What is your opinion of the wonderberry?—A. E. Kimball, Conn.

Reply: There is no doubt that Luther Burbank has done considerable for the horticultural world in the way of originating new varieties of fruits and other useful things, but there are very much overestimated notions of their real value on the part of many. One of the most notable "discoveries," if it may be called such in view of what Darwin and others have written, is the fact that Mr. Burbank has produced by crossing certain rather diverse species and thus forming what may be properly called new species. These new species have at one step, in a few cases at least, proved to be as fixed in their types as any that nature has made without the aid of man during the ages past. The case of the Phenomenal berry is one of these, which was a cross made from one of our most popular red raspberries and the native trailing blackberry of the Pacific coast. The result was a trailing bramble of the most vigorous type and bearing fruit abundantly. Neither plant nor fruit are like either of the parents, but really an improvement on them both in some particulars. But more wonderful is the fact, which Mr. Burbank states, that the type seems to be fixed for the seedlings of this new plant are reproductions of it. This is all that is claimed for any species, no matter how old it may be. And the same cross, or very nearly so, was previously made by another plant experimenter in California, Mr. Logan, and with a result that is to all but the most critical and experienced observer identical with the Phenomenal. It is called Loganberry, and is a very popular fruit on the Pacific coast, as is the Phenomenal. I am told that its seedlings are of the same character. Thus new and distinct species have been originated under artificial conditions, which many scientists have contended could not be done.

2. It is possible to graft the tomato onto the potato and this has been done by several persons, but I am not aware that Mr. Burbank did it. I know that it was done at the Michigan Experiment Station many years ago, and I think, under the direction if not by Dr. L. H. Bailey, personally. These two species



are closely related and their cellular structures are so much alike that they may be united by contact. This can easily be done by growing them side by side and tying pared surfaces together that are in a vigorous state of growth, which is really inarching or grafting by approach. Either top or root can then be cut away and a plant be made with potato root and a tomato top or the opposite, at will.

3. My opinion of the Wonderberry is, that it is worthless as an edible fruit or vegetable, for it is an annual that is being pushed because of its berry like fruits. I have seen the growing plants and fruit and while it is claimed by Mr. Burbank to be a cross between certain species of Solanum of which *S. nigrum* is not one, as I remember, it is in all respects that very species. If there is no mistake on the part of Mr. Burbank then man has by artificial means made a combination of two species that has resulted in an exact duplicate of another, *S. nigrum*. Last summer and fall there were shown at the A.-Y.-P. exposition at Seattle, Washington, several lots of specimens of the Wonderberry, both plants and fruit, from seed said to have been obtained from John Lewis Childs, of New York, that were in all botanical respects the same as *S. nigrum*. In fact, in some cases whole plants in fruit of both the Wonderberry and wild *S. nigrum* were shown together and, from the same gardens, and I could see no material differences between them. It being my official duty to inspect these specimens I did so with care and have no hesitancy in pronouncing them not only worthless but bitter and nauseating to the taste, both raw and cooked. And more than that, I found no one else who liked them. I notice that this thing is now being sold under a new name, the "Sunberry." Next year it may be called Moonberry. In any case I want none of it.

I have an orchard of Anjou pears, about twenty years old, which, year after year, fails to bear. Never has borne what would be considered anything of a crop. It frequently blooms in spring but drops its fruit, and is quite as apt to fail to set at all after blooming. It also drops foliage too early. Can you give me any information as to what treatment to enter upon in order to make those apparently healthy trees produce pears?—W. W. Nichols, Mich.

Reply: Anjou is a pear that is noted for being self-sterile under many conditions and requires pollen from other varieties to fertilize its bloom. This is almost sure to be the trouble in this case. If scions of Easter are grafted in the tops of the trees it is quite sure that there will be a change for the better when the grafts get in blooming. There are other varieties that will, doubtless, have the same effect but there have not been enough experiments carefully made to give us positive knowledge of which they are. It is probable that Seckel, Flemish Beauty and Buffum have potent pollen.

The weather conditions often have much to do with the failure of varieties to set their fruit. Cold, rainy weather is bad for it and during warm, clear spells the pollen is very abundant and is carried by the winds and insects from one tree to another and sometimes to considerable distances. It is well to keep bees on all fruit farms to aid in the pollination of the flowers of the fruit trees.

I would be greatly obliged to you for your opinion as to whether the McIntosh Red apple, top worked on Hibernia or Virginia crab (which two varieties are considered ironclads in the north-west) would be successful in this latitude, and the best section of the country to obtain scions from. Also whether scions cut this time of year from trees in Bitter Root valley, Mont. or Yakima, Washington, would prove hardy at St. Paul, Minn.? Thanking you in advance.—J. K. Dixon, Minnesota.

Reply: The McIntosh may withstand the severity of the most of winters but there are times in Minnesota that try even the hardiest varieties. Scions got from Montana or anywhere else if in good condition and grafted next spring after severe weather is over will be able to endure the following winter, provided it is not too severe. The locality whence the scions come has nothing to do with the hardness of the growth that follows.

J. H. J., of N. Y., had apple trees last year that were affected with lice or aphids that caused the leaves to curl at the ends of the tender growth and wants to know what to do in another such case. His apples were also affected with some kind of trouble that made them knotty and of very little value.

Reply: The best remedy that I know for aphids is tobacco solution of some kind sprayed on in such manner as

will reach their places of hiding. And for the other trouble spraying with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead according to the directions that are given by the experiment stations and other good authorities will likely make a great change in the character of the fruit. The "letalone" style of fruit growing usually produces the kind of stuff that everyone wants to let alone after it has ripened.

H. S. H., of Idaho, asks for a list of peaches that ripens after the Triumph and not later than Crawford Early that are as hardy in bud as Triumph.

Reply: It would be impossible to name a list that would always prove to be just what is expected of every variety, for there are variations in varieties under different conditions and in different places. During the season indicated there are a few peaches that are reputed as hardy in bud, but I do not know positively from trial about some of them. Among them are Early Rivers, Waddell, Early Michigan, Champion and Connecticut. But as Triumph

#### The Object of Pruning.

You know why we prune the hedge. It is for the purpose of keeping the hedge dense and low. Why do we not trim our oaks, maples and elms? For the reason that we desire them to be densely headed, thus it cannot be said we trim our apple trees to make them more beautiful. Should we trim our elms, maples and oaks back to make them more healthful or longer lived? No, it is not natural for trees of any kind to be pruned. They are not apt to be so long lived after pruning nor so handsome to look at.

The main object of pruning is to be able to produce larger and better fruit than could be secured without pruning. If a fruit tree is filled with branches thickly, the tree will have twice as much fruit as it can bring to perfection. If each year we thin out a few of the branches we thus thin out the fruit and at the same time permit the rays of the sun to penetrate so as to color the fruit and bring it to perfection. If too many branches are taken

#### The Voice of the City.

I, the child of the great city, can you wonder if it calls me  
To its highways and its byways, with  
a voice I cannot still?  
If the silence and the solitude at times  
well nigh appal me,  
And I sigh for that old tumult, with  
its glamour and its thrill?

When I paced along the busy streets  
with scanty sense of pleasure,  
One of countless hurrying thousands,  
every face with purpose set,  
How I yearned for some wide stillness,  
where time passed in restful  
leisure,  
Now, the days are drear with longing,  
and the nights with vain regret;

For the voice is calling, calling, and I  
cannot choose but listen  
When the wearying winds are quiet,  
and the land is dim with rain;  
All my heart is turning eastward, with  
slow tears my sad eyes glisten,  
There is life in all its fullness—  
Here the exile's bitter pain.

—"Pall Mall Gazette."

#### Fruit Notes.

Spraying materials are cheaper than in 1909.

Many improvements have been made in sprayers and appliances during the past year. The best is the cheapest.

Young apple trees fit for setting are higher than last year. Poor trees are awfully dear as a gift.

In ordering trees of any kind consult your soil, climate and market as to varieties.

There may be cases where commercial fertilizer is useful in the orchard, but stable manure generally reaches the spot.

Many seedling pear and apple trees can be top-worked with best results. Don't cut out or off all the limbs—half grafted this year and the remainder next will be best.

The peach makes a good stock for some varieties of plums. In fact it has a larger and stronger root system than most varieties of plums.

For family use set the varieties the different members like. For market what the ultimate consumer likes. It will pay to consult him.

If you will only do half as well as you know it will not be necessary to go to the Pacific coast to make money out of the fruits. Their success has been in making fruit-growers do as well as they knew. Our undoing has been caused by doing as we pleased. Turn over a new leaf in the right direction and see if it does not pay.—"Stockman and Farmer."

#### President Taft on Apples.

"I have always loved apples and always eaten them. Indeed, my father used to tell of his uncle, who said he disliked apples so much that he wouldn't put his mouth out of pucker for less than a peck. I have inherited that taste myself. And I have very decided opinions about apples.

"Apples are a good deal like persons. You take the Ben Davis and the King apples, as I know them. They are fine when you see them on the stand for sale and they are beautiful when you see them on the table, but if you are a real lover of apples and put your teeth into them you know that they are just as much frauds as some people that you know; that they are mealy and they haven't that sort of juice that means character, and they haven't that sort of flavor that means character in an individual.

"Now, I don't know whether you have out here any apples that are not as large and fine as those I have seen. For what you do with apples that don't look well I would like to know. I can't find out except by spending some time here, for you are so combined in featuring the best in your communities that you hide those apples where no man can find them."

#### CHANGE THE VIBRATION It Makes for Health.

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, and etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

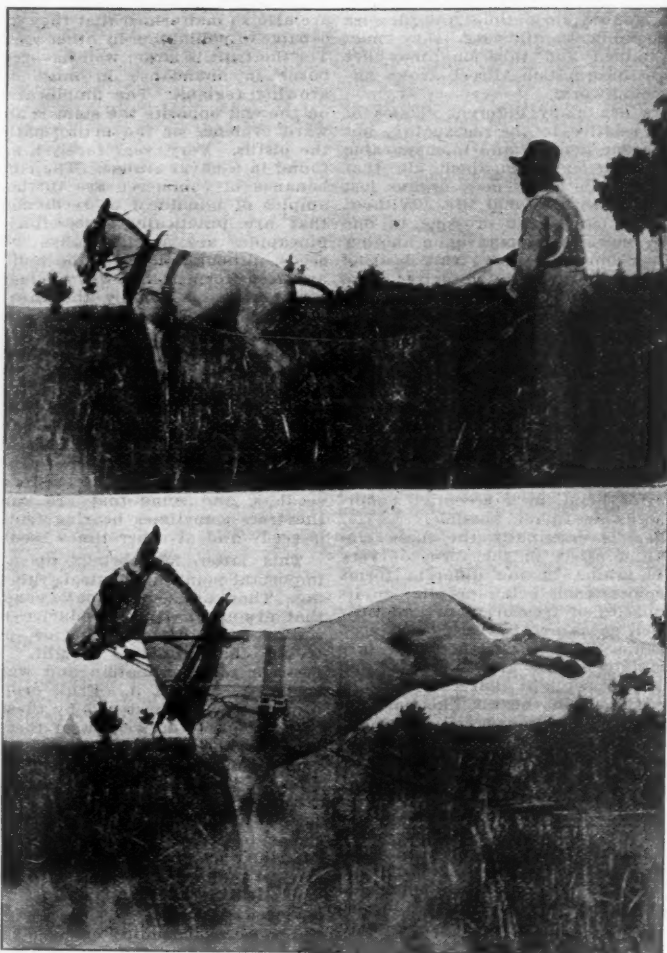
His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food of low nutritive value and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural phosphate of potash grown in the grains from which it is made. This is the element which transforms albumen in the body into the soft gray substance which fills brain and nerve centres.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will give one a degree of nervous strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."



The color of this mule is yellow, the writer has seen this mule many times. The mule has been somewhat spoiled, consequently takes stubborn spells at times and gives his hind legs vigorous exercise. Uncle Abe, the darkey, you will notice has wisely retired to a safe distance.

seems to excel all others so far tested by this grower, and some that he has among those named above, it would seem wise to plant more heavily of it than of all the rest. My plan is to follow where experience leads the way.

Dear Sir: I see you advise planting peach trees as fillers between apple trees while a western nursery says that peach trees planted between apple trees are injurious to the latter. May we have in Green's Fruit Grower Prof. H. E. Van Deman's opinion? If injurious, why?—Moody Brennehan, Indiana.

Reply: Instead of favoring the planting of peach trees as fillers among apple trees I am strongly opposed to it after having tried it and seen many other orchards where it has been tried. The peach trees are almost sure to overgrow the apple trees and in some measure rob them of the plant food and soil moisture they need. Besides, peach trees need different culture, spraying, etc.

H. E. Van Deman.

Here is a delicious sherbet recipe which should prove a boon to the housewife who is fond of frozen desserts, says the "Farmer's Wife":

Peach Sherbet.—Boil together one quart of water and one pound of sugar for twenty minutes, add one teaspoon of gelatine, softened in one-fourth cup of cold water, strain and when cold add a pint of peach pulp (pressed through a sieve), the juice of two oranges and one lemon, and freeze.

In 1907 the world produced 8,988,000,000 gallons of petroleum.

out and the sun admitted too freely in the top of the tree it may be injurious. If there are too many branches in the tree and they are too close together the air cannot circulate among the branches and the fruit will not be as attractive nor as good in quality. Sunshine and circulation of air are as necessary to the fruit tree as fertility in the soil.

Killing Poison Ivy.—A subscriber asks what he can do to kill the poison ivy in his wood lot. It is a general rule of vegetable life, that if you will never let a plant form leaves above ground the roots will die, says the "Homestead." This indicates the direction of effort. But there are some seasons when it is more efficacious to do this work than others. The best single time to cut obnoxious growths is in August for the plant has made its supreme effort for the season, and the root is exhausted. We have seen willows, hazel brush and thistles destroyed by one August cutting. Still this should be followed up, and if a weak growth shows later in the fall, cut it off. Your success will depend somewhat upon the weather, a dry fall helping. Follow up your work the second year, and you will conquer.

The report goes out from Indiana that in a suburb of Shelbyville, about two dozen chickens fly nightly from their roosts when the electric lights are turned on, and for some hours catch the bugs flying around the lights. They are said to have attracted much attention.



## Where.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: There is a disposition of unrest and dissatisfaction everywhere. People are constantly inquiring for opportunities to increase their incomes without a corresponding increase of labor. The unprecedented prosperity of the past few years instead of making the rank and file of our population contented with their lot, has had the opposite effect. Our nation is almost money mad. Those who are making much want more. Here in Iowa where land is rich and natural conditions favorable farmers are constantly on the move selling one farm and buying another, or going off in search of the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow in Canada or the Pacific northwest or the southwest. A few perhaps have bettered their condition. Many have found only disappointment. Land boomers are cultivating this spirit of unrest and by means of flaming advertisements are enticing many who are well fixed where they are to new and untried fields.

The man who studies his own locality and adapts himself to that is far more likely to succeed largely than going in search of a locality adapted to growing some special crop.

We hear much of the wonderful production of favored valleys in the northwest and the fabulous prices for orchards and wonderful returns from them. It is not so surprising that they get large returns when the large amount of labor is taken into consideration. In the valleys where such phenomenal yields are reported in Oregon and Washington a ten acre fruit farm is about the limit for an ordinary family, and all fruit sent out is graded rigidly, only the highest quality being sent to market which insures top prices.

Iowa is a corn and hog state and few men are interested in fruit growing for a livelihood, yet it is quite possible to duplicate the Pacific coast records even in Iowa. Mr. F. P. Spencer, of Randolph Iowa, has an orchard of about forty acres from which he sold last year's apple crop for nearly eleven thousand dollars per acre after all expenses of cultivation, spraying, picking, marketing, etc., were paid. It is needless to say that Mr. Spencer is not looking for a better location. His neighbors, however, continue to scatter to the four winds in search of better opportunities. The great cry is for more land. Men with eighty acre farms sell them and go west in order to get a quarter section or perhaps a section in order to start the boys out. Few seem to realize that eighty acres will furnish profitable employment for twenty men if need be. One fruit grower not far from Des Moines sold seven hundred dollars worth of blackberries from one acre of land last summer. The Gilbertsons, at Mason City, Iowa, sold about fifteen hundred dollars worth of raspberries and in a country where fruit growing is not followed to any extent. But you say these are unusual instances. Of course they are, and so are the instances cited in the land boomers' literature.

There are times when one may better his situation by moving to a distant place but as a rule it is not in the way of financial opportunity. The question is so often asked, where shall I go to engage in fruit growing? The answer should be to the nearest place you can get to the soil. Or if you must leave your own state come to Iowa. It is not so much a difference in localities as in men.—Frank C. Pellett, Cass Co., Iowa.

## Pruning in New Mexico.

Two forms are generally considered in the starting of the young apple tree in the orchard, the low and high headed tree. The choice of either one of these forms depends, to great extent on the cultural methods to be followed by the orchardist, and upon the climatic conditions. The high headed tree is perhaps better suited for northern and eastern conditions while the low headed tree is better adapted to the southern sections of the country.

The first pruning of the young apple tree, after it has been transplanted to the apple orchard, should be carefully done as at this time we determine the height of the trunk. The top should be cut back to about twenty to twenty-four inches from the ground. The following spring a number of limbs will develop from the trunk. Three to five limbs should only be allowed to form the scaffold. At the next pruning the following spring, these scaffold limbs are again cut back somewhat and any interfering limbs are also removed. At the third and even the fourth pruning the limbs should be cut back and the tree rounded up generally. By this method of pruning the tree is shaped up and it may be properly started.

"Not to know what has been transacted in former times is to continue always as a child."—Cicero.

Mail the coupon for full explanation of our great 10 day free trial offer.



Grind your tools better and 25 times quicker than with a grindstone. 4,000 revolutions a minute.

## 7 MACHINES IN 1

1. ROUGH GRINDER
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3. SAW GUMMER
4. SICKLE GRINDER
5. POLISHING WHEEL
6. RUST REMOVER
7. HONE

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### —NOT an Emery Wheel—

Carborundum is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African Diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Carborundum wheels which we furnish with this superb machine.

Carborundum is an absolutely new substance. It is not merely a substance which is dug up out of the earth, in fact, it does not occur in nature at all. Carborundum is manufactured in the most terrific heat that man has been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gun powder. And in this incomprehensible heat is produced Carborundum. It is the heat in which the worlds were formed. Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these inconceivably hard and sharp crystals which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

### Saves Time—Effort—Money

You can do the same work in two minutes on a Carborundum wheel that would take you at least a half an hour to do on a grindstone, and do it better. And you can operate The Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes. Carborundum will grind 25 times faster than the grindstone and 8 times faster than the emery wheel.

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Send Coupon Today and Get our Grinding Tool Catalog FREE. Also our free booklet explaining all about Carborundum, newest and most wonderful substance known. Don't wait a minute. Send the free coupon today and post yourself on this wonderful offer. Learn all about the Harman Special Carborundum Farm Tool Grinder. Sharpen every dull tool on your place positively free. We let you keep the machine for 10 days, and then if you wish, send it back at our expense. But mail the coupon today and get our free booklets and circulars, and get our FREE trial request blank. There is no obligation. SEND THE FREE COUPON NOW.

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Dept. 3314, 160 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligations on me please send me FREE your catalog explaining your Carborundum Farm Tool Grinder, also full particulars of your ten days' FREE trial offer, also the interesting story of Carborundum.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

No letter is necessary; just send the coupon

## Growing Sweet Peas.

Sweet peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. In most seed planting we gain time by waiting for good weather. But not with this. Get the plants nicely started before warm weather comes, says "Ideal Homes Magazine."

Dig a trench a foot deep and fill it half full of decayed stable manure. Then put in an inch of soil, scatter the peas a couple of inches apart, and cover with an inch of soil, pressing down firmly. After the plants are a foot high gradually fill the trench with soil. This deep planting saves from suffering in drought, while the rich bed of fertilizer beneath supplies the necessary food as the roots are prepared to assimilate it.

Fix the trellis at time of planting or filling the trench, as convenient. Wire netting is the best material, though brush or even strings may be substituted.

Be chary of the watering can, but when used, use it thoroughly. The hoe is a better protection against drought. Keep the blossoms closely picked, not allowing seed pods to form, if you wish an uninterrupted succession of bloom. Liquid fertilizer, once a week, will do.

Hot water will remove grease and dirt from an engine better than wiping it with waste.

## Sum Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

It allus pays tu be civil an human. Poetry an song ar the sugar with which we sweeten life's cup.

Whoever rongs hiz nabur iz mor brute than human.

No one but er fule or er brute wud lauf at another's misfortune.

The mos dispikabul bein in the site ov God an man iz er hiperkrit.

There's meny er man who's heapin up riches that wil bring damnashun to hiz soul.

Sharp tools requir strength an akomplish mor than dul ones.

Sharp words shud never be utered fur thar are worse than stiletos tu kut an wound.

Of ol the milyuns ov books the Bible iz the best one tu read.

Blessed ar thay who in the spirit ov the Master do their bes tu lift up the fallen.

Whatever else you may be, be an optimist in ol good things.

Hate and envy ar the children ov Satan, an shud never be harbored bi mortul men.

While yu ar raisin krops be sure tu raise sum good will fur yure naburs. Thars meny er home whar Love iz a stranger an Joy an infrequent guest. A scoldin wife en er swarin husband ar twins an kandidats fur the hot place.

The man sukseeds iz the one who duz things insted ov tawkin 'bout em. The loest hel iz resurvd bi Satun for bakbiters an slanderers.

Good will tward ol men brings pece ov mind an gladnes ov hart.

Mrs. Filander Topnot thinks the Lord wil giv her a seat on His throne bekaws she kondesended tu jine the church, an goes tu meetin okashunally.

## The Fruit Business.

"The trouble with the fruit business is that proper attention is not paid to orchards. Farmers just stick out a lot of trees in a given space and trust to Providence to do the rest." That sounds familiar. It was not in Connecticut that these words were published, however. It was not in effete Massachusetts, nor in New York state. It was in Kansas, and one 5000 bushel apple crop raised in Kansas this year proves the same thing that similar successes in New York state prove, namely, that with moderate care most any year is a good year for apples.

Grafting Wax.—To make grafting wax use one pound beeswax, five pounds resin, one pint flax seed oil, and an ounce of lamp black, melted together. This will be soft enough to be pliable and still not run. A little practice will soon show whether the wax needs more or less oil.







the growing of trees, although it may greatly improve by growing and ploughing down two or three crops, such as rye, clover, or vetches, as a green manure. Probably no other crop leaves the ground in better mechanical condition for the growth of trees than clover. Its roots penetrate the soil deeply and leave it well filled with vegetable matter or humus.

There has been much diversity of opinion regarding the subsoil in preparing the land for trees. But there is little room for doubt that it is of much benefit on land where the subsoil is hard and impervious to water. The subsoiler should follow in the furrow of the ordinary plow, loosening the subsoil as deeply as possible. Where this is not done, clover roots are the next best thing as subsoilers.

The preparation of the ground for planting should begin by a good deep plowing in the fall, and it would be all the better if it could be ribbed up as is now frequently done in preparing ground in the fall for spring seeding. This insures good surface drainage and quick drying of the ground in the spring. All that would then be required in the spring would be to harrow down the ridges and loosen up the ground as deeply as possible with a spring tooth cultivator.

#### Top Pruning of Trees.

An apple orchard that was started about the year 1870, in Allegheny county, Pa., the trees in which were practically allowed to grow wild for the past twenty-five years, is being pruned this winter, considerable portions of the tops being cut out. As Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, is acquainted with the orchard, having visited it some time ago, his opinion was recently asked as to whether it would be advisable to continue this topping of the limbs. Professor Surface's reply:

"I distinctly remember your apple trees, and I believe that the plan of pruning out the tops, and also cutting out the upper branches to bring the heads down, is correct. I know where it has given good results, and consequently, I believe that the general plan can be carried out with success.

"In the case of your apple trees, which are standing in a pastured grass field, some plant food would be advisable. They should have phosphate and phosphoric acid, with a little nitrogen added. The potash can be given in the form of wood ashes or kainit, or muriate of potash; the phosphoric acid in the form of dissolved phosphate rock, commonly known as acid phosphate, or as ground bone; and the nitrogen in the form of dressing with stable manure, or with cleanings from any stable or poultry houses, or in the form of nitrate of soda, or dried blood, or tankage.

"The best results will come from the combined use of these four sources of nitrogen. For your trees a mulch would be a good thing. This can be in the form of strawy manure, stable manure or rotting straw or leaves with brush thrown over them, or, by waiting until mid-summer, when bushes and brush are in full leaf, when these can be cut and thrown around the trees as far as the branches extend, or a little farther, and this will make a very efficient mulch.

#### A LITTLE THING

##### Changes the Home Feeling.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother, or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous, and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

A Wis. mother writes:

"I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from them.

"About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since.

"My husband and little daughter were subject to bilious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have headaches and my health is perfect."

If some of these nervous, tired, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"In our model orchard plan we expect fully to outline the details of mulching and cultivating in reference to invigorating trees, so that they can be better able to withstand the effects of pests."

#### Planting Apple Grafted Roots.

In reply to W. H. Meek, of Arkansas, I will say, plant the root grafts of apple six inches apart in the row. Plant them so deep that simply the tip of the top of the graft can be seen and press the earth very firmly about them. In hoeing and cultivating be careful not to touch the graft. I cannot say how many grafts can be planted on an acre.

You should hesitate to take a contract to grow apple trees from root grafts until you have had considerable experience.

The best success I ever had in planting root grafts of apple were planted four inches apart in the rows, the rows three and one half feet apart, with the intention of taking out every other tree when one year old, and expected that some would die. Being short of help the weeds between these apple grafts got the start of us, although we kept the cultivator going between the rows, so that finally it was necessary to employ boys to go through the rows and pull the weeds that lay close to the root grafts. Nearly every root graft lived and I think this was owing to the fact that no hoeing was done close to the root grafts. It is this close hoeing which loosens the soil and disturbs the graft in its connection with the root, that causes a large portion of the failure in planting grafted apple roots.

Do not put any fertilizer under the grafts as you suggest. When the little trees are one year old you can open a furrow on each side and scatter in this furrow well rotted manure, then throwing back the furrow leveling the ground, or you can sow commercial fertilizers or wood ashes broadcast, but be careful not to sow anything that will injure the leaves or apply anything in the way of fertilizers that will touch the leaves especially when they are wet. The blood and bone you speak of is a good fertilizer.

#### Keeping Lime-Sulphur Wash Intact.

A fruit grower wrote to Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist for Pennsylvania, to the following effect:

"I have a barrel of concentrated lime-sulphur solution which was partly used last fall. Shall I leave it as it is until spring, or would it be practical to measure it, and then fill the barrel with water, using the material enough stronger in the spring to be of the required strength to kill scale insects?"

Professor Surface's reply:

"Regarding your part barrel of concentrated lime-sulphur, I can say that you can either keep it in the strong form until spring, and then dilute and use it with good results; or partially dilute it at this time, and finish the dilution when you wish in the spring. However, it is an important point to protect it from the air, either by keeping it in a closed vessel or putting enough oil of any kind over it to form a layer that will exclude the air. The oxygen of the atmosphere tends to break up the valuable chemical portion of the compound, although this is not rapidly done. When you wish to use it, dip off the oil; or, draw off the lime-sulphur solution and let the oil remain in the barrel, so that it is not mixed and put on the trees."

Low-Headed Trees—In the majority of cases apple trees are headed too high. This tends to put the tree in a leaning position and leaves a long trunk exposed to the direct rays of sun. Moreover, depriving the tree of its lower limbs checks its growth because it is harder for limbs to draw the sap through a long trunk.

Modern machinery has rendered it unnecessary to have high headed trees. It is now possible to provide for cultivation under trees headed down to within two feet of the ground. There is, too, economy in handling where the trees are low headed, the cost of spraying, pruning and picking being much reduced thereby.

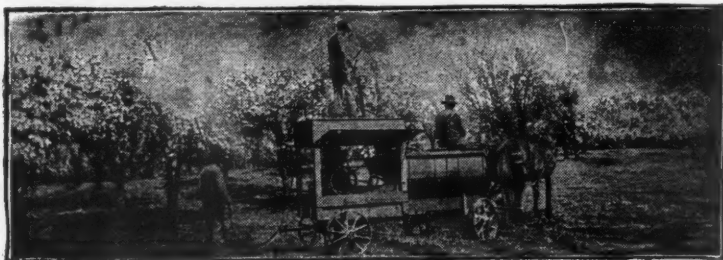
#### Pruning the Tree.

The accepted method of fruit growing is intensified pruning, in conjunction with cultivation, fertilization and spraying.

These were the lessons taught by the visit of the Orchard Special.

To plant trees is not enough. They must be looked after just as faithfully as any other living thing.

It is possible to prevent insect enemies killing the trees by careful attention, according to the lecturers, who were equally as positive that the lime-sulphur solution is the only safe and sure material for spraying.



## FOR RAPID THOROUGH WORK CHOOSE THE I H C SPRAYER

GET ready for spraying time with a dependable outfit, one that will enable you to do the work rapidly, at the right time, with least expense and sure results. I H C power sprayers are made in all styles and sizes for all purposes—orchard, field and vineyard. One of them will just meet your needs. Complete outfits—engine, pump and all accessories, mounted on skids or wagon trucks as ordered.

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One of these outfits is an every-day-in-the-year money-maker. Detach your 1 or 2-horse-power engine from the spraying pump and operate your grinder, fanning mill, separator, churn, pump, threshing, huller, cutter, grindstone saw-mill—or any other machine.

I H C engines are celebrated for their simplicity, economy of fuel consumption and reliability. They are solving the "help" problem for fruit growers, farmers and gardeners everywhere. We have issued a complete catalogue on spraying. Don't tie up money in a spraying outfit that you can use only for spraying. Investigate the I H C line of general purpose engines. There are many styles and sizes, from 1 to 25-horse power—an engine for every section and every problem, for all farm uses—vertical and horizontal (both stationary and portable); engines on skids; sawing, pumping and spraying outfits. It also includes gasoline tractors, first-prize-gold-medal winners, the best all-round farm tractors. Write for catalogue today or call on our local agent in your town for particulars.

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## To Destroy Aphis and Thrips

WITHOUT INJURY TO FOLIAGE

SPRAY WITH

## "BLACK LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT

LISTEN TO THESE:

ROGUE RIVER (OREGON) FRUIT GROWERS' UNION: "Black Leaf" does not burn nor injure the foliage or the fruit and will eradicate the aphids immediately.

DELTA COUNTY (COLO.) FRUIT GROWERS' ASS'N: "Black Leaf" is the best remedy we have ever found for plant lice on fruit trees.

PROF. GILLETTE, of the COLORADO Exp. Station: We have found "Black Leaf" very satisfactory indeed.

HOOD RIVER (OREGON) APPLE GROWERS' UNION: We are satisfied "Black Leaf" is going to take the place of all other aphid sprays in this section.

MR. A. N. JUDD, Watsonville, Cal.: For all plant lice, and green or black aphid, "Black Leaf" Tobacco Extract is the most gratifying of all washes.

PRICE: In 5-gal. jacket cans, 85c per gal.; in 1-gal. cans, \$1; f. o. b. Louisville, Ky. The usual Western price is 90c to 95c per gal. in 5-gal. cans, owing to increased freight.

USUAL DILUTION: For Green and Woolly Aphis, and Black Peach Aphis, 1 gal. "Black Leaf" in 65 or 75 gals. water. For Thrips, 1 to 50 or 60.

TO SAVE YOU FREIGHT: Write us for name of agent nearest you.

The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Inc., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

You can't grow perfect crops of anything nowadays without spraying—fruit and vegetable growers alike are threatened each year by an increasing multitude of insects and diseases that play havoc with crops unless held in check by thorough and proper spraying. Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums; Currants, Gooseberries, and other small fruits; Potatoes, Asparagus and all kinds of produce, yield larger, better and more profitable crops—and increase the returns from the land manifold—if thoroughly sprayed with proper materials. We stand ready to prove to you that

### Orchard Brand Tested Spray Mixtures Will More Than Double Your Fruit Crops

"Orchard Brand" products come to you in convenient form—cans and barrels, ranging in size from one pound to six hundred pounds. They include Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture and Bordeaux-Arsenate-Lead, Soluble Oil, Lime-Sulphur Solution, Bluestone and Sulphur. All are of uniform high grade, ready for use by adding water. Our little Booklet B tells how and why these products will help you produce big results this year. Write for it; we will also tell you where you can conveniently obtain the "Orchard Brand" line.

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**\$1.00** buys full roll (108 sq. ft.) of strictly high grade roofing, either rubber or flat coat surface, with cement and nails complete.  
 Most liberal offer ever made on first class roofing. Better than goods that sell at much higher prices. Don't spend a dollar on roofing until you have seen  
**UNITO ASPHALT ROOFING**  
 You need no money when you order Unito Roofing. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write today for free samples for test and comparison and our unparalleled selling plan.  
**UNITO FACTORIES CO., Dept. A18, Cleveland, O.**



Here's a tool that cuts quickly through the hardest ground, and you can set it to bore nine sizes of holes.  
**Standard Post-Hole AUGER**  
 —does better and faster work than any similar device, and you cannot afford to be without one if you set posts—plant trees—dig wells—build fences or bore in the earth for any purpose. Get Catalog 7  
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**WIZARD BRAND MANURES**  
 Shredded or Pulverized  
 Best and safest manure for market gardeners' use, absolutely pure, no waste, no danger. Write for circulars and prices.  
**The Pulverized Manure Co., 27 Union Stock Yards, Chicago**

**WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID \$6.75**  
 For 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, \$12.25. 1 mfg. wheels 1/2 to 1 in. tread. Buggy Tops \$5.50. Shafts \$2.00. Top Buggies \$35.00. Harness \$5.00. Learn how to buy direct. Catalogue Free. Repair. Wheels, \$5.00. Wagon Umbrella Parts. W. M. BROWN, Cincinnati, O.

**MICHIGAN FARMS**  
 Fruit, Grain and Stock farms, big bargains; splendid climate, water, roads and schools. Write for list No. 7. G. R. BISHOP & CO., Hastings, Michigan.

**10 Grapevines \$1.00**  
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**Strong, Hardy, Two-Year-Old Vines**  
 A remarkable collection of grapevines at an exceedingly low price. Best varieties—red, white, black—just what the town man or the farmer needs for planting along fences and buildings. Vines can be arranged to cover unsightly places with beautiful foliage and at the same time furnish fresh grapes for the table. We also offer  
**5 Three-Year-Old Vines for \$1.00**  
 These are strong, hardy vines, and will bear the year after planting. Order now and vines will be sent proper time to plant. With every order is sent free our valuable book how to plant, cultivate and prune. Grapes are easily grown and should be in every garden.  
**T. S. HUBBARD COMPANY, Grapevine Specialists, 354 Central Ave., Fredonia, N. Y.**  
 Established 25 Years

## Farm and Garden



The upper picture represents a common scene in Europe, particularly in Holland, where women are employed largely in gardening and other outdoor work.  
 In the lower picture the girl is driving home the cows. A reasonable amount of outdoor work is desirable for every one, but it appears to be harder than indoor work. Whether it is or not remains to be seen.

**The Vegetable Garden.**  
 Has your farm garden brought in the returns which you hoped? If not, why not? Is it too large, and not worked intensively enough? Or is it too small, and not sufficient to take up all the labor that can be given to it? No garden should be larger than can be worked to the utmost degree of economy of workers and materials. On the other hand if it is too small for your needs, or to bring you the profit which can be earned by the labor at hand, you are losing good opportunity, says "Up to Date Farming." I have always advocated for the farmer two vegetable gardens—one in service, and the other being grown to soiling crops, in order to restore and retain fertility. If you now have but one garden plan the laying out of another one for the coming summer. Plan to break it up, and put it in growth of a good legume, such as cow peas, or one of the clovers to be plowed down after it has a growth of one year, while in bloom. This will enable you to take the old garden in hand and let it lie fallow a year, and then give it cover crops for three years, when it will be ready for its turn.

You need also to do some planning as to what you will grow in your garden. A farmer's garden should not do less than keep up his table the year around, by paying the storebills, and it can be made to do more, when good prices prevail under equity methods.  
 Was the last year's garden a success? Did your market "take" well to what you offered it? Did you grow some of the finest novelties and new things, and offer them for high prices? If not, the remedy is to arrange for those things which will find the readiest market, at the best prices, and make you feel that it has been worth while to have a garden. Do your planning and the women-folk should be in the planning—for a very large portion of the work, and much of the responsibility will fall to them.

**Land Not Worn Out.**  
 "Our land is not worn out. The yields of agricultural products per acre in this state are not decreasing. Census figures, and estimates show that the present rate of yield compares well with the yields of former years in this state and with yields of the present day in most other states; and in some crops increases are shown. The average yield of wheat per acre in New York in the ten-year period beginning 1867 was 14.1 bushels; in the ten-year period beginning 1897 it was 17.9 bushels. The average barley yield increased in the same time from 21.9 to 24.4 bushels per acre. The hay and oat yield remained nearly stationary. The average

production of oats per acre in New York in 1907 was 30.7 bushels while the best of the famous Mississippi valley states showed only about 24.5 bushels per acre.

"But the fact remains that yields per acre are small as compared with what they could be made, and total yields are far too small, showing some decreases. That there is still a lack of justifiable interest in agriculture is further well shown by the fact that many farms are yet offered for sale in this state at absurdly low prices. In one of our central agricultural counties twenty-two farms with improvements are offered for sale at less than \$25 per acre, fourteen other farms at from \$26 to \$40 per acre, seven at from \$41 to \$60, three at from \$61 to \$80 and three at more than \$80 per acre; in other words in one county there are forty-nine farms offered for sale, aggregating 6325 acres or an average of 139 acres each. Stated differently again, there are in this one county 3000 acres of more or less improved land for sale at less than \$25 per acre; 2000 acres, perhaps better located and more tillable and more improved at from \$26 to \$40 per acre; and 1000 acres, still better, at from \$41 to \$60 per acre.

### State's Farming Problem is a Financial Question, Says Commissioner R. A. Pearson.

"Our agricultural problem to-day is more than anything else a financial question. Secondary causes may be given, such as social aspects of country life and unattractive farm homes, but these are not controlling. The lack of social opportunity did not prevent the settlement of our new country nor the constant pushing out of pioneers further and further into the wilderness, nor does it interfere with the work of the mining prospector or the cattle ranger. Furthermore, good roads, rural free delivery and telephones are doing much to remedy the social drawbacks of country life as well as to assist the farmer on the financial side. The cheerless farm home is supposed by some to be the cause of lack of interest in country life, but it has been demonstrated in hundreds of homes that good cheer and abundant comforts in the form of improved houses, with modern facilities, lawns and even automobiles, come quickly when the farmers are financially successful.

"The greatest need, then, in this state, is to show how farming may be made to pay a reasonable return on the investment required and for the labor performed."

### Farmergrams.

Byproducts make sell-products. Good roads promote rural optimism. Leisure is a dignified synonym for loafing.

Mud holes are the forerunners of good roads. One lump of good farming leaveneth twelve others.

The farm has a thousand energies working full time.

Many a "good enough" road is not a good road at all.

Judge a man by what he seems to think of your clothes.

A rotting stump is like an aching tooth than needs pulling.

Go to the farmer, oh city man, consider his ways and be wise.

Think of ease when at work, but forget the work when at ease.

Most farmers know more rules for scientific farming than they use.

A hen on the nest isn't worth as much as two that are getting ready to lay.

A good farm-motto—"I'll work it out on this line if it takes all next summer."

Better notice some lack about the appearance of your farm surroundings before your neighbors do.

The man who doesn't know how to lay a foundation for a good living has no right to build air castles.

The man who whittles on a stick should not forget to whittle, too, on his finger nails, and beneath them.

A farmer's style can not be judged by what he wears so much as by the appearance of his farm surroundings. —"Farm and Ranch."

A patent has been granted a Louisiana man on a plane in which the blade is replaced by a piece of sandpaper, which may be adjusted or removed by two knobs that screw into the base.

**They Come in Free of Duty**  
**50 GENUINE MANILA CIGARS \$1.65**  
 A big box of fifty genuine La Yebana Manila Panetelas, every one of them a rich fragrant smoke for only \$1.65! You get one of the most celebrated brands of Philippine cigars, made from choice tobacco in a famous Manila factory.  
**At Same Price As In Manila**  
 First-class cigars at such an unprecedented figure are only made possible by the recent action of Congress in removing import duty on Manila Cigars.  
**You Benefit By No Duty**  
 You'll like La Yebanas. They are mild, even-burning generous smokes. They just suit the average American taste.  
**Look at the cut. It's life size. Every La Yebana is 5 1/4 inches long. Every La Yebana is as well made as the most expensive brand.**  
**Smoke 5 or 6 On Trial**  
 If you don't like them return balance and we will refund your money.  
**Warning—Manila Cigars are leaping into American favor. Big demand taxes the supply; hence imitations. As the largest retail cigar dealers in the world we guarantee these genuine.**  
 Remember a box of 50 for only \$1.65 with our guarantee of satisfaction or money back. If you prefer a Perfecto Shape we will send you a box of 25 for \$1.25. With every box we send copy of our new illustrated catalog of cigars, pipes, etc. Also OUR PROFIT SHARING LIST. Without delay, address the  
**Mail Order Service UNITED CIGAR STORES**  
 We Can Fill Your Every Want  
 Largest Retail Dealers in the World  
**46 West 18th St., New York**

**FRUIT BOOKS AT HALF PRICE**  
 Our office caught fire and these books were slightly smoked but not injured. One booklet is "Green's Six Books on Fruit Culture." Price 25c. The other booklet is a pamphlet on "Plums and Plum Culture." C.A. Green offers these two publications for 25c.  
 Send 25c. and get these two publications by mail. Don't delay for the supply is limited.  
 If you send 50c. you will get these two publications and Green's Fruit Grower one year, all 50 cents. Address,  
**Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.**

**EXCELSIOR**  
**Patented LIGHT RUNNING HAND CULTIVATOR**  
 Runs 50 per cent easier and works 100 per cent better than any other hand cultivator. Has new design reversible hoes with patented adjustment for depth and angle. Skims ground or cuts deep, wide, narrow, pointed or round. Does close work, hand weeding required between plants only. Big labor saver. Special tools for onions. Built of steel and malleable iron. Guaranteed to last indefinitely. Money back if not satisfied.  
**BIG CATALOG FREE**  
 which describes complete line of single and double-wheel Cultivators, Excelsior Seeders, Bone-cutters, etc. Write to-day.  
**Excelsior Garden Tool Co., 1201 Cherry St., Erie, Pa.**  
 Agents Wanted Everywhere.

**The FARMERS' GARDEN**  
 A Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe is indispensable—not only in a village garden but on the largest farm. Farmers should grow all manner of vegetables and "live on the fat of the land." Should provide succulent roots for Cattle, Swine, Poultry, and save high priced feed stuff. Great labor-saving tools of special value for the home as well as the market garden. Send for free book.  
**SAVE HIRED HELP**  
 Only One of Many Iron Age Tools  
 The most complete tool made  
**IRON AGE**  
**DAYMAN MFG. CO., Box 180-B GREENLOCH, N. J.**





The upper photograph shows an improved method of spraying orchards in western New York. Notice that when nozzles of sprayers are designed to throw the poison into the blossoms before the blossoms have turned over, such nozzles should be bent downward so as to throw the spray with force into the cup-like cavity of the blossom.

The lower part of the photograph represents packing peaches in Orleans county near Rochester.

### Spring is Here.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jacob Albert Raiser.

The sun is warming in the sky,  
The snow has melted from the hill;  
The winter months have flitted by,  
And now we hear the robin's trill.

The grass is creeping thro' the ground,  
The violets are springing up;  
Arbutuses trailing all around,  
In the fields the buttercup.

In yonder wood, the first green spray  
Is shooting forth and maple buds,  
Background against a misty gray,  
Are looming up, in crimson floods.

Oh, spring is here, and full of joy,  
The bluebird's cheer is calling me.  
My heart's as full, as when a boy  
My childish life from care was free.

I'm happy when the mists arise,  
And sprays emitted from the blooming  
Of orchards, casting o'er the skies,  
Foresadows of the apples coming.

### Radical Methods.

Mr. Stringfellow accomplished much by advocating the close pruning of the roots of trees and vines at planting, and yet I would not follow his advice which I consider carrying root pruning to the extreme. The old idea was that the longer the roots and the greater the mass of vine fibers on the roots, the more certain the tree was to live. The usefulness of those fine fibers on the roots was exploded many years ago by the lamented Thomas Meehan who was a profound student of pomology. He showed that those fine roots perished before or after planting and were of no account. Of late years we have come to understand that an excessive amount of roots on plants, vines or trees was not necessary and was often a disadvantage but a reasonable amount of roots left at transplanting I consider desirable.

Mr. Stringfellow advises cutting off nearly all of the roots leaving simply a stub clump at the base of the roots leaving simply a short stub at the base of the trees or vine.

One advantage of root pruning is in cutting off the bruised ends of the roots where they are cut off with dull spades in digging. Where the ends of roots are thus bruised the new roots cannot be sent out so readily as where the bruised ends are cut off clean with a sharp knife at transplanting.

I would not follow Mr. Stringfellow to the extreme but I will concede that his method of pruning has met with success particularly in the south. I desire to call attention to the fact that extreme root pruning may be successful at the south where Mr. Stringfellow lives and yet may not be nearly so successful at the north.

There is economy as well as an advantage in making shorter the roots of trees and vines when they are transplanted as well as advantage in other respects as for instance the rapid formation of new roots. We often have to transplant at Green's fruit farm thousands of two year old grape vines which may have roots eighteen to twenty-four inches long. We place a bundle of grape vines on a block and with a sharp hatchet chop off more than three-fourths of the roots. Then these grape vines can be planted twice as fast as they could if all of the roots were left on. It is hard work making people understand that these grape vines with short roots bear transplanting more successfully than those with extremely long roots.—C. A. Green.

The petroleum industry of the United States has increased eight-fold in the last thirty years, quadrupled in the last twenty years, and more than trebled in the last decade.

### What About Strawberries.

The strawberry is a native of the middle west and of all the central Mississippi valley states. There is no more delicious berry, nor one more universally enjoyed by human kind, says the "Southern Orchard and Farm."

And yet the strawberry is more seldom found in the farmer's garden and on the farmer's table than any other delicious fruit. The principal reason for this is the persistent growth of weeds in the fertile soil of the regions we have named. Weeds and strawberries do not get along well together. The first care is to keep the strawberry patch as free as possible from weed seeds. This makes thorough and careful cultivation necessary. If it is desired that runners shall grow to make new plants, pull the weeds by hand as fast as they appear above the leaves of the plants. This requires work and vigilance, but it is the price of an abundant yield of this luscious fruit.

Freezing and thawing in winter is a great enemy of the strawberry plant, but it is easily overcome. Mulching does it. It is better not to mulch too early, but it should be done before there is severe freezing. The material does not matter so much, provided it is positively free from weed seeds. One of the best things to mulch with, perhaps, where it can be obtained, is marsh hay; but straw, forest leaves, or any other material that will lie close and not blow away, and, first of all, is free from weed seeds, is good. In the spring open up around the plants, so they may grow up through the mulch.

The mulch, if thick enough, will smother out the weeds between the rows and plants, and make cultivation unnecessary. The fruit also growing above the mulch will be cleaner and brighter, and we think berries so grown are larger, as the mulch keeps the ground moist and in better condition for the plants to grow. But the fruit may not ripen quite so early.

Watch the mulched strawberries. The mulch may be too heavy and if warm, muggy weather prevails there is danger of injury.

Set strawberries—in fact all the small fruits—early but don't mud them in. When you make brick make them out of mud, but strawberries are not brick.

Prune your raspberries and blackberries at your earliest convenience. The old dead canes and prunings should be gathered and burned.

The currant and gooseberry need pruning. This is best done when the four or five-year-old wood is cut out. Sometimes if there are too many new shoots they can be thinned to advantage.

Each variety of grapes is a law unto itself when it comes to pruning. The Delaware needs but little, the Ives much and the Concord is in the middle line. Study your varieties if you wish to have best results.

Set varieties of all the fruits suited to your soil, climate and market. If you propose to have a surplus ask the consumer what he wants—his palate must be tickled if you expect to get his money.—"Stockman and Farmer."

### The Current "Harper's Weekly."

The issue of "Harper's Weekly" for March 12th contains the first of a series of five articles by the Duchess of Aosta, descriptive of a hunting expedition in south-central Africa. In this number appears an account of John D. Rockefeller's proposed foundation, which will be made the vehicle for the distribution of the multi-millionaire's fortune. Charles Johnson writes upon "The Mother of Parliaments." William Hemmingsway contributes an interesting article upon the importance of an adequate amount of sleep. This issue contains an impressive story of India by Coningsby William Dawson, two pages of humorous contributions, and many other features of interest.

Pruning Grapes.—In pruning grapes is must be remembered that the fruit grows on the new wood of the present season's growth which spring from wood grown the preceding season, and never on last year's wood. The fruit is borne near the base of the shoots. Each shoot should bear from two to six clusters; but only a limited number of clusters, from thirty to eighty, should be allowed to develop on a single vine. This is a good time to prune.

Ducks.—A good feed for breeding ducks is equal parts corn meal and shorts with 10 per cent. beef scrap. If green food is not available, add one-fifth cooked vegetables two or three times a week. Also feed raw vegetables two or three times a week. Give plenty of green food if possible, as ducks are big eaters and unless you have abundance of green food such as alfalfa, your ducks will eat their heads off. They may be allowed to run together.



Whether you live in the city or country, you'll find no .22 calibre repeating rifle like the Marlin Model 1897.

For the city man it is a perfect companion for the vacation or outing trip. It's light, takes down and packs in a small space. The ammunition is inexpensive. The gun can be used with .22 shorts for target and is equally capable of handling .22 long or long-rifle cartridges without change of mechanism.

On the farm the rifle is a necessity. The short cartridge is sufficient for sparrows, squirrels and small game; and the long-rifle cartridge makes the Marlin Model '97 a distinctive weapon for geese, foxes, hawks, etc. up to 200 yards.

The "Marlin Book" of 136 pages, with handsome art cover, is jam full of up-to-date information for all gun-lovers and gives full description of all Marlin repeaters. It's FREE for 3 stamps postage.

39 Willow St., The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.

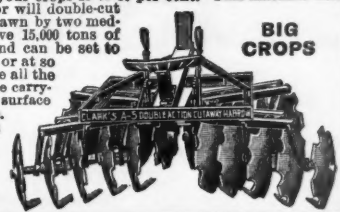
CLARK'S  
CUTAWAY  
TOOLS

### CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW

WITH JOINTED POLE. It is made especially for every day work. It will increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. No Tongue carrying Truck needed. Keeps surface true. All other disk harrows have to run in half lap.

The Jointed Pole Takes All the Weight Off the Horses Necks, and keeps their heels away from the disks. We make 150 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Send for FREE Booklet with full particulars.

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 855 Main St., HIGGANSUM, CONN.



## BETTER FRUIT MORE MONEY

The Waterloo Boy Spraying Outfit mounted on a broad tired wheel truck will enable you to spray thoroughly and at the same time get over the whole orchard in the shortest time in Spring when every minute counts. You will get better fruit that will sell at a higher price because it is not damaged by worms, curculios and other insect pests or by any of the fungus growths. You will get more fruit, and rid your trees of the enemies that weaken and destroy them by using a

### Waterloo Boy Spraying Outfit

The power is our 4 cycle, water cooled, open jacket, frost-proof, 2 horse power Waterloo Boy Pumping Engine. This is the simplest engine built and big enough to operate four leads of hose and light enough to make it easy to pull about. It is built just the same as our larger engines, and it carries the same binding guarantee of five years' satisfactory service or money back. The Pump is our Double Acting Waterloo Boy Spray Pump. It has large air chambers—brass-lined cylinder—brass ball valves—and seats—guided brass piston rod—indestructible fabric cup packing—all parts accessible and interchangeable. The tank is heavy gauge galvanized charcoal iron that will not rust out and that spraying chemicals will not destroy. It has a tight fitting cover and is securely fastened to the truck.

We have a Special Proposition to make to farmers, gardeners and fruit growers, and it will surely interest you if you have trees or plants to spray.

Better get this information at once, for you may want to take advantage of this unprecedented offer. Write today for catalog.



Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company  
220 W. 3rd Av., Waterloo, Ia.

## GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINE

This is the Engine for Pumping Large Quantities of Water for Watering Stock, Irrigating, Draining, Pumping out Mines, Quarries, Excavations or other places where a compact, powerful and low priced pumping outfit is wanted.

This Back-Gear Pumping Engine with Stuffing Box, as shown, ready to receive pipe connections, and capable of raising 260 barrels of water per hour to an elevation of 25 feet, 66 barrels to an elevation of 100 feet, or proportionate quantities to any height. F. O. B. Chicago

**\$100**

A complete pumping outfit assembled in one compact machine ready to receive the well connections and go to work just as soon as they can be attached. Cylinder, pipe and rod all fitted ready to screw together, for any lift from 25 feet to 100 feet, furnished for \$85.

This is an emergency outfit which can be shipped on an hour's notice and can be set up in complete working order within an hour after it is received.

This engine was specially designed for pumping. It can also be used for running a grinder, fodder cutter, saw or other light machinery; but where operating machinery is the principal work, our \$75.00 2-H. P. general purpose engine with fitted cooler is cheaper and more suitable. Larger sizes at proportionately low prices.

If you need a small engine to operate "any old hand pump" our \$37.50 pumping engine is just the thing. Remember that these engines are manufactured by the company which made the steel windmill business. Thousands of these engines are in use.

AER MOTOR CO., 2508 12th St., CHICAGO

A Lot of Power for a Little Money





SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT



Photograph of cattle and farm home of Franklin Pursel. The lower view is that of the house at closer range.

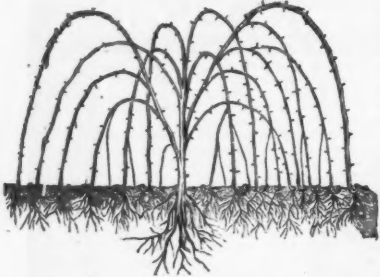
#### Concerning Strawberry Pests.

By Prof. H. R. Surface.

I have received many inquiries recently concerning strawberry pests, and to these have replied that the best general means of suppressing them lies in a novel method of summer treatment of the strawberry plant, which many persons would hesitate to apply, but which they will find so effective that it will become a regular feature of their mode of culture after its benefits have been observed. This consists of nothing more or less than mowing the strawberry leaves as low as possible shortly after the berries are picked, throwing these together with a little straw between the rows, drying them quickly on a hot, sunny day, and then burning them at once.

The strawberry leaf rust and leaf spot are among the diseases that are very destructive and contagious. They can be partially prevented by the use of the Bordeaux mixture, but the germs causing the leaf destruction remain in the old patch from one year to another. Also, the aphids and several other insect pests attack the leaves during the summer. It has been found that if the leaves are mowed closely on a warm, dry day, and slightly dried and mixed with just a little straw and then burned, the pests are practically all destroyed, and the plants themselves escape uninjured.

Good new runners will be formed at once; especially, if a little commercial fertilizer or finely divided manure from the stable or poultry house be scattered over the roots of the old plants and these be cultivated in the regular manner. New leaves will yet be formed this season, and the plants will be put in good condition for bearing a much more abundant and a healthier crop next year than if the leaves had not been burned. Persons who doubt the efficiency of this treatment should mow the leaves of some of the plants and see the results for themselves.



About Red Raspberries.

There is an increasing demand for all small fruits, and the red raspberry occupies second place only to the strawberry. It is more easily picked and in some markets the price throughout the season is the same as for early strawberries. In many sections the wholesale price has not fallen below 14 cents, and fields which are carefully cultivated and kept very fertile annually produce from six to eight thousand quarts an acre. It is not hard to figure the profits, says the "Mirror and Farmer." If the grass or weeds are getting control of the raspberry plant clean them out, and if the vines admit, go through the rows with a one-horse plow. Hoe out or otherwise destroy the suckers or young plants except those desired for next spring's planting. These suckers are really worse than weeds, and soon take possession of the ground to the detriment of the bearing rows.

Just now we are applying to our red raspberry field about fifty pounds of mineral fertilizers mixed in the following proportions: One hundred and fifty pounds of ground bone, one hundred pounds muriate of potash.

This we worked in around the vines with a hoe, and have found it the most satisfactory fertilizer we ever used on either red or black raspberries. We like to get raw ground bone if possible. Good raw bone, free from any meat and excess of fat, should contain an average of 22 per cent. phosphoric acid, 4 per cent. nitrogen. There are several kinds of red raspberries, but we prefer the Cuthbert, the Loudon and Eaton, but even these, if not cared for as they should be (that is in regard to fertilizing), will be a loss. Right now, during the growing period, you should give next year's canes attention.

#### Strawberry Culture.

B. J. Case, of Sodus, one of the most successful farmers in New York state, talked for some time on small fruit. Some one asked him what he considered the best small fruit and he replied, "God might have made a better small fruit than strawberries, but He didn't." His advice to horticulturists was that they should be sure of their market in the next six years before planting and when they got the market to be careful to send the best to their customer.

Mr. Case wondered why this state couldn't ship 3000 cars of strawberries to some market, the same as North Carolina does. A horticulturist from Oswego said it was no uncommon sight to see twenty-two cars of strawberries shipped from that town in a day, a number of years ago, but the farmers were compelled to go into some other branch of the business because they were unable to employ pickers. Mr. Case ended his talk by telling the story of the Englishman, who said a young man was a poor stick that did not, at the age of 25 or 30 years, know more about the farming business than his father, because he was young and able to absorb the latest ideas and also have his father's practical ideas.

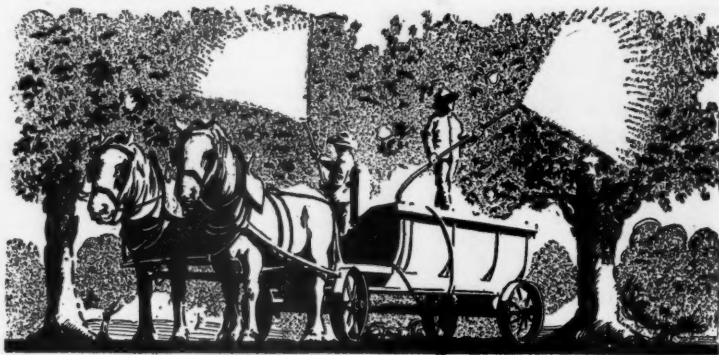
The interesting feature of the afternoon session was a talk by S. J. Lowell, of the Chautauque grape belt. He proposed that all grape growers form a union for their mutual benefit. It was conceded by the speaker that Lake Keuka grapes were superior to those in his district and that they are packed in better shape. When a person in the audience said that Lake Keuka growers would suffer by joining this organization, the speaker explained that all grapes would be sold on their merits and the vineyardists of this section would get better prices for their product than heretofore and, further, by-products would be one hundred per cent. higher.

#### Propagating the Gooseberry.

Mr. C. L. Parshall, of Washington, asks for particulars on this subject.

C. A. Green's reply: I have never propagated gooseberries from cuttings. I have found gooseberries much more difficult to propagate than currants. I propagate the gooseberry by layering. This consists of pressing down the branches and banking up with earth in June around the large parent plant with a mound of earth twelve to eighteen inches high. This mound of earth covers a large part of the branches, leaving simply the tips of the branches sticking out above the pile of earth. On that portion of the branches which are covered with earth new roots will appear. In October or November we remove the mound of earth, exposing the rooted branches which are called layers. Then we cut off these layers as close down to the permanent roots as possible. These rooted branches or layers are sometimes sold as one year gooseberry plants, but correctly speaking, there are no one year old gooseberry plants. These layer plants planted in the fall (or spring) in rows three and one half feet apart, and covered with straw manure to prevent heaving by frost, make strong plants at the end of that season, and these are called two year old gooseberry plants. A currant bush can be pinned down to the ground and banked with earth as indicated above with practically the same results. Old wood of either currant or gooseberry will not form new roots for layers as easily as new wood of last season's growth.

Pruning Blackberries.—It is best to prune blackberries in the fall, but it may be done now. Usually only five or six canes from each root should be allowed to grow, the others being pulled out while they are still small. When the canes are two and one-half to three feet high the tips should be cut or pinched back two or three inches. This checks upward growth and many laterals push out. These laterals bear the fruit the following season.



## BIGGER PROFITS

Spraying can no longer be considered by the up-to-date grower as an expense. It is rather an investment. The man who sprays his orchard systematically and with the proper materials is sure to have a larger crop and more perfect fruit than the man who does not spray.

### SHERWIN-WILLIAMS NEW PROCESS ARSENATE OF LEAD

will help you secure bigger profits on your orchards because its application will insure a much larger percentage of fruit that is good and therefore of higher market value to you. S-W Arsenate of Lead is light in gravity and remains well in suspension so that a uniformly poisonous spray can be thrown from the finest nozzle. It is sure death to all leaf-eating insects. Write for booklet to



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

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## INTELLIGENT SPRAYING

The Rural New-Yorker stated editorially, Sept. 19th, 1908: "The Rural Grounds now appear to be free from scale for the first time in 12 years. \* \* \* It has been a long fight, excessively discouraging until the soluble oils came to the rescue three years ago. The prospect brightened at the first trial of these handy preparations, and repeated use seems to have resulted in victory." Spraying was omitted this year.

## "SCALECIDE"

alone did more in three years than Lime-Sulphur and other "dopes" did in nine. Are you still in the Lime-Sulphur ranks? PRICES:—In barrels and half barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gallon cans, \$5.00; 5 gallon cans, \$3.25; 1 gallon cans, \$1.00. Send for Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of anything else.  
B. G. PRATT CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

## TREE TANGLEFOOT



### A Sticky Preparation Applied Directly to the Bark of Trees.

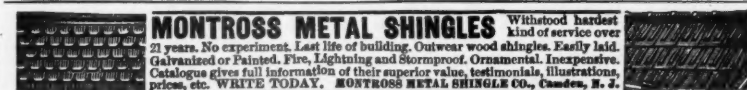
Will not injure trees. Remains sticky three months fully exposed to weather. Easily applied with a small paddle. A pound makes a band 8 to 9 feet long. Once applied needs only occasional inspection to remove leaves, etc. Unequaled to protect trees from Spring and Fall Canker Worm, Tussock, Gypsy, and Brown-Tail Moths, Bag Worm, Climbing Cut Worm, or any climbing or creeping pests. Should be used before the insects begin to ascend the trees. 1-pound can, 30c.; 2-pound can, 55c.; 10-pound can, \$2.65.

THAT SETTLES IT.

20-pound can, \$4.80. SEND FOR BOOKLET.  
THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
MANUFACTURERS OF TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER.

## SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from 3-crooked inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it to-day. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa



MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES Withstood hardest kind of service over 21 years. No experiment. Last life of building. Outwear wood shingles. Easily laid. Galvanized or Painted. Fire, Lightning and Stormproof. Ornamental. Inexpensive. Catalogue gives full information of their superior value, testimonials, illustrations, prices, etc. WRITE TODAY. MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO., Camden, N. J.



Starts or Stops the Spray Instantly

### The "Kant-Klog" Sprayer

Gets twice the results with same labor and fluid. Send postal today for free interesting booklet, explaining how the "Kant-Klog" gives

#### Nine Sizes of Round or Flat Fine or Coarse Sprays

or solid streams all from the same nozzle. Ten different styles of sprayers for all kinds of spraying, whitewashing, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

Rochester Spray Pump Co., 10 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.





#### The Toller's Troll.

Toll began when Adam did,  
And grief began to be  
When Eve the golden apple hid  
Beneath the Eden tree.  
Toll has bent the back, and toll has  
worn the hand,  
But everywhere that toll has gone the  
rose has filled the land!

Toll is old as morning is,  
And care is young as night,  
And love is where the red rose is,  
Beneath the tree of light;  
Toll has turned the lanes to streets and  
seared the fields with steam,  
But brighter for the brawn of toll the  
ages' burnished dream!

—Baltimore "Sun."

#### Nature Studies on the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
George F. Cole.

Continued from Last Issue.

About this season of the year every normal boy, or man for that matter, feels an almost irresistible desire to go fishing. An instinct given birth, no doubt, in the long past ages when man was by necessity a fisherman, and obtained much of his food in this way. But we go fishing nowadays for a more insistent reason, I think. We go forth with the keenest enthusiasm and enjoyment, not for the sake of a few miserable fish, but somehow to feel more in harmony and accord with nature and all the world about us. For there are few more pleasing scenes than the average American stream as it winds through the woodland and meadows, sparkling in the mellow sunshine of the early summer.

What is it in the running waters that so appeals to one? Scarce a poet has ever written, I trust, who has not some time sung the praises of a favorite stream or river. What landscape painter that has ever brought forth the living forms and colors on his canvas, has neglected to re-create in life-giving tints, some beautiful body of water. Many a quite insignificant stream, flowing quietly among the hills of England, has been made famous in song and story, or by the beautiful legends with which it has been connected in the old days. Our country is too young yet. We have streams and scenes just as beautiful but have been less fortunate in having poets and painters to immortalize them. In connection with this thought, it will profit anyone who reads Whittier's "Our River." So if you have a stream of water on your farm, or even in your community, do not underestimate its value. Its worth to you can never be measured in dollars and cents.

He gets much more pleasure out of life who has cultivated the habit of observation. Even the wildflowers which spring up in such profusion in our fields and pastures, are direct manifestations of the beautiful designs of the Creator. But, alas, to how many may be applied the oft quoted lines:

"A primrose by the river's brim,  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more."

The dandelion is one of the first flowers which greets our eyes during the pleasant days of May and June. They first peep modestly out of the green sod, one by one; but as the earth warms and the sun shines brighter, they spring up by dozens, and then by hundreds and thousands. Then also come the blue violets, nodding their heavy heads in great beds of color; the columbine in the woodland, with the fringed gentian. Later we breathe the mild fragrance of the wild rose, while in the autumn the goldenrod, bending on its long, wiry stem, suggests the bounteous wealth of the harvest.

Anyone who is reasonably interested in the phenomenon of nature will have little trouble to discover miracles being performed about him every day. The hairy caterpillar wraps himself up

in a cocoon, wholly oblivious of a purpose, wholly unconscious of the fact that in due time it shall come forth from its dark cell a beautiful butterfly. To wander here and there, spending its ephemeral existence in stealing a few sweets from whole oceans of flowers. But only a few weeks, or at best, a few months of life for the butterfly. A few cold days of wind and rain and we may look for him in vain.

How different is the story of the bee. Instead of spending his summers in fitful pleasure as does the butterfly, he is busily at work storing up food for the winter. We find this generally true in all insect life that those which spend summer in storing up food are preserved through the winter, while those that do not, perish; or at best live through the cold months in an unconscious state, hidden deeply in some crack or crevice.

The ant, despised and ignored by the most of us, may become the most interesting of creatures, would we take time to learn of its curious ways and habits. Among which, is that of gathering food in the summer to provide for the cold, inactive days of winter; waging the sternest of warfare against their neighboring fellows; capturing slaves to do their work; having diminutive farms stocked with aphides, much as a modern farmer keeps his cattle; fastening their doors against the coming storms, and many other performances equally astonishing.

Notwithstanding all this, however, so frequently we go hurrying about our work trampling the roses under our feet. We are so wrapped up in our own little world that the beauties of the landscape; the strong, vigorous forms and spreading branches of the walnut, elm, or maple; the splendid colors of sunset; or the shining stars in the silence of the night-time, are forgotten.

After all, happiness can only come with love and sympathy with the world and all life within it. As Coleridge puts it in "The Ancient Mariner:"

"He prayest best, who lovest best  
All things both great and small;  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all."

#### Value of an Apple Orchard.

What would you consider to be the value of a fruit farm three fourths mile from Spencerport, N. Y., twelve miles from Rochester. One half of the orchard is in bearing, the other half will bear in two or three years?

C. A. Green's reply: Like many questions submitted to me the above is vague and indefinite. The size of the farm, the number of trees or acres of orchard is not stated. But if the statement was clearly made it would be difficult to answer the question, for one orchard of a certain age in one locality might be worth twice as much in another locality of the same age, owing to its having received better attention and to the fact that its location is more favorable. The location near Spencerport is very desirable. An acre of good thrifty apple trees in full bearing could not be estimated as worth less than \$500. If the orchard was located in another part of the country where apples did not succeed so well it would not be worth so much. At Spencerport the orchard would get some benefit, that is some protection, from late spring frosts from Lake Ontario, which is not far distant. If the orchard is exceptionally high class, having received remarkably good attention, an acre there might be worth a thousand dollars. In the best section of Oregon for apple growing, a flourishing orchard cannot be bought for less than \$2500 per acre I am told on good authority. You should learn from this how easy it is to increase the value of good farm land in an apple growing district by planting apple trees. Fifty apple trees will plant an acre of land. These fifty apple trees will cost \$12.50, but see how greatly these fifty trees can add to the value of that acre. I do not know of any farms for sale near Spencerport, but I do not doubt that there are many there that can be bought if you should spend a few days traveling about among the farmers making inquiries.

Garden of Eden.—Sir William Willcocks, the British adviser to the minister of public works, claims to have determined the exact site of the Garden of Eden. He places it at Hailiah, a flourishing oasis some 250 kilometres northwest of Bagdad. Through this site the Euphrates runs and is divided into four arms, representing the four rivers of Eden. And incidentally the discovery of the exact site of Eden affords a feasible explanation of the Deluge. Sir William suggests that the Deluge was merely the flooding of the entire plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris, owing to those rivers breaking down the irrigation dikes which had been built by the pastoral dwellers on the plain.

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Stop and think for a moment the next time you are about to buy soda crackers.

Instead of hastily buying soda crackers that go to waste because broken, soiled or soggy, buy

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The Gallatin Valley, the "granary" of Montana, with the adjacent Madison and Jefferson Valleys, form a great grain producing area from which Europe derives food.

The Bitter Root and the Clark's Fork Valleys are noted for their luscious fruit and the fertile Flathead country is a garden spot.

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### Why Some Fail in Poultry Business.

Every year many get the "chicken fever" and start out to set a new mark in the world of poultry, says the Texas "Farm and Fireside." They plan ahead and buy either eggs or fowls, and in theory they figure that in a year or two they will be able to retire and live thereafter in comfort. Their total capital to begin with is perhaps not more than a hundred dollars, oftentimes much less, and from this they expect a profit sufficient to keep the family supplied with every necessity, to say nothing of a few luxuries on special occasions. Any old, worn-out house will be suitable for the fowls, and they will need no food except what they can gather. Enough water for drinking purposes will gather in the holes around the yard, and we will not have to waste any time looking after the hens. The droppings need not be cleaned up until spring, and the old nests made last fall will do all right until next summer. These are the things that suggest themselves to the poultry keeper, and these are the reasons why we fail to make our poultry pay.

One hundred dollars invested in business will produce about \$6 a year, and yet we expect \$100 worth of poultry to produce a revenue sufficient to support a good-sized family.

Is this good business judgment? Is it possible to make such enormous profits from poultry? On the contrary, we should say it is impossible, but we do say that, considering the money invested, there is nothing that will produce as much profit.

If we can buy only a few hens and a male to start with, be sure that we select the best of the breed we like best, and provide them with good, comfortable house and yards. Study them well and watch each individual as carefully as you would one of your horses or cows. Make the best of your opportunities, and do not expect to become a millionaire the first year. There are pitfalls in the poultry business just as there are in the mercantile world, and we must at all times be prepared to guard against them. Begin in a modest way, and by degrees grow, is a well-known suggestion.

### Hatching Season is Here.

This is the time of year when farmers' wives are planning about their crop of eggs and chickens. We clip the following from "Poultry Life in America."

Probably the most interesting season of a poultryman's work is when the chicks begin to arrive, and certainly one of the most important things is to have your breeding stock in the proper shape for the production of strong, healthy chicks, or the interesting part will be short-lived. The breeding stock must be healthy and vigorous, or their offspring will be weak and puny, and the time spent with them will be wasted and your efforts in vain.

If young stock composes your pens, see to it that they are well matured and fully developed. If the females you are using for breeders are pullets, it is preferable to mate them with a vigorous 2-year-old cock.

The various observations made, while not entirely conclusive, indicate that in order to secure fertile eggs, which will hatch, the laying stock must not be kept in very warm quarters or overfed; the male must be kept with the hens continuously and that only eggs should be used which are produced after the male has been with the hens several days.

Only the fowls from very vigorous parent stock and those known to produce a high percentage of fertile eggs (hens vary widely in this respect) should be used; the hens should be allowed a rest after each laying period, while the eggs should be handled carefully, not subjected to extremes of temperature in storage and used only when comparatively fresh.

Molting hens need particular care and attention. The change of coat is a big drain on the bird's system and vitality. You must make up in food. An occasional feed of sunflower seed is good. Mix a little oil meal in the mash, and give increased ration of meat, green bone, beef scrap, or whatever it may be.

### Big and Little Eggs.

Few people of the 90,000,000 who eat them know that eggs laid by certain Leghorn hens are 50 per cent. larger than those contributed by games and Hamburgs, says Washington "Post." Thirty dozen of the latter are found to weigh thirty-six pounds, while the same number of the former weigh fifty-four pounds. Yet both bring the same price on the market. Brahmas and Minorcas produce eggs that weigh forty-eight pounds to the thirty dozens. The average hen of the egg-producing west stands sponsor for a product that weighs forty-three pounds, while the average egg produced in Denmark weighs forty-eight pounds to the thirty dozens.

If eggs sold by the pound, it would be better business to buy the big ones, for there is less proportionate waste in the shells. Two of the best, would weigh as much and contain more nourishment than three of the smallest. When Hamburg eggs were bringing 20 cents, western eggs would be worth 23, Brahmas 27, and the best grade of Leghorn 30 cents. If the eggs of the United States were of the same number as at present, but of the size of the best, their value would be increased \$25,000,000.

The eggs of Kansas are worth \$8,000,000 each year, and are a great contribution to the health and happiness of the nation. "Candling" eggs upon their arrival in the city results in the throwing out of 2,000,000 worth each year. Five per cent. of them all are culled as "dirties" and sold at a reduced price, which means the loss of an additional \$2,000,000. The development of the embryonic chick during the heated season costs the egg trade of the nation \$10,000,000 annually. Shrinkage and deterioration amount to as much more, while eggs that have become so bad as to be useful only for theatrical purposes amount to \$5,000,000.

### Don'ts for Incubators.

1. Don't shake your incubator or the incubating eggs, as it ruptures the embryos and causes the chickens to die in the shell.
2. Don't have dirty, oily lamps or short wicks that smell up the incubator room.
3. Don't put the thermometer where the first chick that comes out of the shell will knock it down.
4. Don't worry about the hatch on the last day. Just see that the temperature is O. K. and forget it.
5. Don't use the incubator for a wash bench.
6. Don't set the machine in the henhouse where vermin will get into it.
7. Don't lend your machine. Let the other fellow invest in one also; it will do him good.
8. Don't forget that the brooder must be ready for the chicks, so don't wait until the last moment before getting it cleaned and warmed up.

When you take the eggs out of the machine to air, it does not mean to cool them; although they do cool in the airing. When the eggs are airing, the incubator door should be closed in order to keep the egg chamber warm. It often takes an hour for eggs to reheat after being aired.—"Poultry Standard."

### Floors of Poultry Houses.—The floor of a poultry house is a subject that is very interesting to all poultry raisers and is also one that is attracting more attention now than formerly, says "American Poultry Advocate."

Your variety of floor depends wholly upon the location of your buildings. U. R. Fishel says, "Every house on 'Fishelton' is provided with pine flooring. Cement floors are a failure, while earth floors are a nuisance. Nothing can equal the pine floor covered with straw for the birds to work in." Mr. Fishel's idea of poultry house floors is based entirely on the conditions surrounding his houses. He must have some other floor than an earth one.

Utilize the waste! There is waste in farm and garden—small potatoes, overgrown table beets, roots of all sorts, table scraps, weeds and weed seeds, meat offal cooked or raw, fish waste, and many other things.

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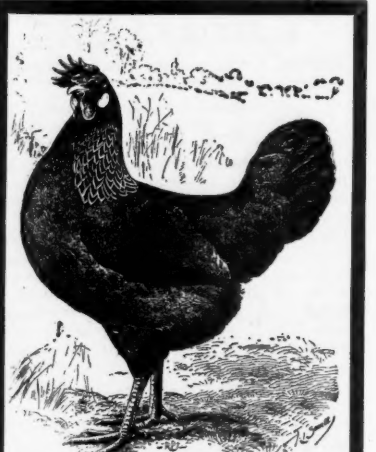
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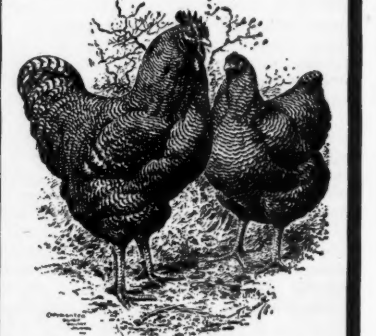
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**The Popular Leghorn.**—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg-laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of S. C. Brown Leghorns and B. P. Rocks, all one price.



### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

**PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS:**  
Cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$8.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

**PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:**  
From good breeding pens, \$1.00 per 13; from our best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

**GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.**





The upper photograph shows a deer shot by T. M. Johnston of New Hampshire, who sends us the photograph. The lower part of the picture sent us by R. B. Lope, of his baby and pet calves.

#### Poultry Points.

There is no profit in feeding old worn-out hens.

Early hatched chicks grow faster than late hatched.

Of course the large breeds need more feed than the small ones.

All experiments show that dry feed is the safer for raising young chicks.

Sprouted grain for winter feed is the favorite way of furnishing green food. Plain, commonsense business management is the way to make money in fowls.

Proportion the room to the number of fowls. Overcrowding is a serious error.

Winter eggs are worth more than summer eggs—but also notice that they cost more.

In fowls for table or market there is less loss of weight in dressing pullets than cockerels.

There are eighty different breeds of hens recognized as standard in the United States.

Variety in the ration is needed to make the hens lay. It must be a generous diet, but diversified.

To add a pound to the weight of a young chick requires on an average five pounds of feed.

It's the little things that count. Daily care—no detail neglected, makes the success you covet.

The well bred hen with the laying record is cheap at any price, and her day of popularity is here.

It takes time but the only way to success is to know what each hen is doing. The trap nest is the way.

The five most popular breeds are the Plymouth Rock, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds.

Water twice a day in winter. The egg is mostly water, and biddy can not lay without it. But warm the water in cold weather.

Right feed, fresh air, dry quarters, wind protection and sunshine are the main requisites for comfort in the poultry yard.

The poultry business is on a solid foundation. Food will be in increasing demand as long as population increases. The business gives a food product.

It takes hens on an average of more than one hundred days to moult and recover. So hens that moult in October must not be expected to lay until late in January.

Skim milk is good for the chickens this time of year. It should be warmed in cold weather.

Few hens will lay during cold weather unless they have green food of some kind.

Those farmers who give their turkeys plenty of range and secure new breeding stock frequently, are making good money growing turkeys.

#### What Five Hens Have Done.

This is a story of the production obtained from five pullets in twelve months. This year began with the 12th of February last and at that time there were six pullets in the lot, but one began ailing shortly afterwards and died on the 10th of the following month. It is not likely she produced any eggs at all between the 12th of February and the time when she died, and most certainly not more than half a dozen. The production for the year must, therefore, practically all be credited to the five hens. The total number of eggs produced was 801, 160 per hen. In addition to this eight chicks were hatched out, but only four of them came to maturity, the others falling prey to cats. The hens are laying now, ten eggs having been produced in January, and seven in the first twelve days of February.

The consumption of feed during the year was seven bushels of grain, mostly barley, and one bushel of corn, together with table scraps. Putting the grain even at the extreme price it was not worth over \$6, while the eggs at 2c. apiece, a moderate estimate, would be worth \$16, and the chicks were worth \$1.50 more. This leaves a return of \$9.50 (almost \$2 apiece) for the five hens over and above cost of feed.

#### Poultry in Fruit Districts.

A friend of mine came to this country from England about twenty years ago; says Colorado "Fruit Grower." He had heard that in America every man had an equal chance to be rich. He came on to California. He bought a five-acre tract near Los Angeles. He took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and went into the chicken business in dead earnest. To-day he owns a beautiful home, equipped with every convenience. He owns a big poultry ranch. He raises strictly fancy fowls and sells at fancy prices. His income is such that he tours the country in a good six-cylinder. He is president of the table chicken crank—an enthusiast of the first water, a man who knows the chicken business.

Does poultry pay? Yes, most assuredly, yes! You must do all the work successfully. All parts of the work go to make the proper machine. Industry, perseverance, patience are the three graces that must be in every successful man's makeup. He must be willing to work out details as well as generalities. One must do it all well. You and I, we are the ones to look to for success in our own line of business.

**Dry Mash Feed.**—"The best dry-mash feed consists of six parts of wheat middlings, six parts of cornmeal, five parts of beef scraps, three parts of wheat bran, one part of alfalfa meal and one part linseed meal. The scratch feeds morning and night should be composed of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat and one-half part of oats.

"One of the greatest advances in raising and caring for chickens is to take them from the brooder when they are about five weeks old. The cockerels should be fattened for the market at once, and the pullets taken out on the range and put in a colony house holding about 100 birds. These pullets should be given unlimited range and occupy the house at night only. The houses should be about eight feet square and not be less than thirty feet apart.

"The feed for these colonies can be distributed from a wagon once a week into large hoppers three feet high and six feet long, feeding from both sides. These hoppers will contain food enough for the colonies for at least a week. The watering can be done in the same manner and thus the labor of caring for the birds can be reduced to a minimum at the same time the profits are greatly increased."

**Poultry Profits.**—Mr. Wittman, the poultry expert, showed what it is possible to do with chickens if they are properly cared for. He gave instances of the great profits which some poultrymen are making and most interesting of all he showed that it was not necessary to provide the hens with silk caps and felt boots in winter or fans and parasols in summer to get results. All that is necessary is intelligence and a reasonable amount of care. Some chickens have been made worthless by neglect while others have been ruined as dividend makers by too much misplaced care.

A profitable combination on a small farm within easy reach of a good market is fruit and poultry. Hens to do well, require a liberal range that contains bushes or trees enough to supply partial shade. They also require a variety of green stuff, with a sprinkling of insects. Such a combination may be easily supplied by planting the land to fruit and enclosing it in poultry netting wire.

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between rows and among trees.

Nothing like it for keeping down

grass and weeds and keeping top soil

finely pulverized. The

**NAYLOR 2-in-1 HARROW**

It is the greatest labor saver that ever went

into an orchard, because once over with

its combination of spring and spike teeth

does more in the way of stirring and pulver-

izing the top soil than two or three times over with any other kind

of harrow.

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can use either or both at once, setting for shallow or deep work by a

simple movement of the levers. For use after a rain to break up the moist-

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how the spikes not only pulverize and level but support the frame, keeping the

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Saves two-thirds of your garden work! One man can do work of three. Boy can do two men's work. It draws—no chopping, back-straining hoe work. Thirty inches of cutting edge—five times that of a hoe.  
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I Must Spray.  
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. M. Buntain.

I have a little orchard, it's growing broad and tall, I want to hold its fruitage, 'Till the last thing in the fall. I have a little garden spot, 'Twill open up in May, Asparagus and cabbage, That's what I'll have to spray.

My berry patch is sleepin', Neath a bushy coat of straw. And the sunshine will not wake them, 'Till they really ought to thaw. So when the winter's over, And the sky looks cold and gray, My berry patch, my grape vines That's what I want to spray.

And then there is the whitewash, A job I do not like, To use a broom or piddle, Nor a brush upon a spike, I shall wage a war with millions, On the twenty-first of May, So if I'd be successful, The hen house I must spray.

We have so very many things, Though I don't wish to boast, Our needs for blasting waterspouts, Have grown into a host. Our trees, our barn, our windows high, Great goodness Green, oh say! If I succeed this summer, I will Surely have to spray.

Notes from Western New York Horticultural Society.

Some chemical facts about the lime sulphur wash were discussed by Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, chemist at the New York state experiment station. He endorsed Professor Parrott's remarks in regard to the need of using the hydrometer in testing the density of the lime-sulphur solution; but it is essential that the instrument be a reliable one. He discussed comprehensively the various changes that take place in the chemicals used in preparing the mixture, and emphasized the necessity of keeping the solution in well corked barrels. In mixing the solution he advised using 125 pounds sulphur, 60 to 62 pounds high grade lime, and 50 gallons of water. The best results are obtained by boiling the mixture one hour.

At the close of Dr. Van Slyke's address opportunity was given for asking questions which brought out some interesting points.

In reply to an inquiry Professor Parrott described the method of preparing lime-sulphur solutions at the Geneva station. Sixty pounds of lime and 125 pounds of sulphur are used for fifty gallons of solution. The lime is slaked, made into a thin paste and the sulphur added. Flowers of sulphur or light or heavy sulphur flour may be used. The lime should be fresh lump lime, free from dirt and grit, containing not less than 90 per cent. of calcium oxide and less than 5 per cent. of magnesium oxide.

The mixture is stirred thoroughly during the hour of cooking to break up the lumps of sulphur. Enough water is added at the start so that the evaporation will not leave the quantity less than fifty gallons when the cooking is ended. If kettles are used ten to fifteen gallons additional will be needed.

Ire Pease, of Oswego, discussed "Some Phases of Pear Culture." One of his most regrettable earlier mistakes was in buying trees of an irresponsible nurseryman instead of patronizing a reliable nurseryman.

Late in the afternoon Professor F. C. Corbett, horticulturist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave an interesting talk.

Prof. Bailey spoke encouragingly of western New York fruit prospects, by saying that this is the best fruit growing region he has seen. He referred to the different conferences that are being held, and viewed in them a bright indication for the future of our eastern agriculture. He declared it is necessary that we develop the resources of the state of New York.

### Too Much Pruning Done.

The question box brought out a number of important questions and most interesting discussion. Professor U. P. Hedrick gave his opinion that fruit growers prune their trees too much. Light pruning will bring the trees into bearing earlier than when they are heavily trimmed. The head ought to be formed at the age of two years. Several practical growers related experiences endorsing Professor Hedrick's opinions.

In reply to a question in regard to trimming a young Bartlett pear orchard, several members suggested cutting out all but four or five branches.

Professor Glen W. Herrick, of Cornell university, discussed the habits of the apple aphides and the possibilities of their control. During recent seasons these pests have been unusually numerous. This he explained was due to the variable winters, and cold, late springs, which are favorable to the development of plant lice. He thought that the present cold weather would prove destructive to the aphides, and

that they would be less abundant than in recent seasons. He advised the testing of a nicotine solution for those pests. Experiments show that it is impossible to kill the apple aphides with lime-sulphur solution.

### Much Depends on the Man.

"The greatest success in apple growing," said Mr. Cox, "is due to the man, more than to the land." If the orchardist gives his orchard proper attention, it will produce profitable crops. He referred to the old careless methods which he hoped were no longer in use on New York farms. In starting on orchard the soil should be in good mechanical condition to develop the trees and fruit to the highest perfection. The soil needs humus fertilizer and mulch. "On the hills of southern Ohio I am obliged to keep my land in grass. I also mulch with straw. Brown sedge, the poor man's friend, is the best orchard covering that we need to wish for." Mr. Cox suggested in favor of sod mulch that most of the prize fruits grown in New England are produced in sod orchards. In his orchards, the fruit has reached the highest development when grown on sod land. He favors low headed trees, thorough spraying, and thinning of the fruit. It is well to commence thinning two months after the bloom falls. After thinning the trees should be thoroughly sprayed to protect the fruit and foliage. It is not well enough to grow good grades. The same careful attention should be given to picking and packing the fruit. By making two or three pickings during the season he has more and better fruit and receives returns which amply pay for the extra time required. The fruit is larger, more even and sells better. The late picking gives the best fruit. He commences picking Grimes' Golden and Jonathan about the middle of September. The grower was advised to pick and pack his own fruit. If he thins his fruit thoroughly there will be few culls. In concluding his paper, Mr. Cox gave comprehensive directions for packing and marking fruit packages. He advocated co-operative marketing, organization and advised the orchardists to make liberal use of printers' ink in advertising the high quality of their fruit and the promotion of the industry in this section.

### Peach Queen of Fruit.

"We call the apple 'king of fruits.' Why not call the peach the 'queen'?" said Professor Frazer. "Certainly the peach is effeminate. Its soft complexion, its beautifully turned figure, the blush on its cheek, all proclaim its sex. Why this comparison of the peach to womanhood before a body of practical fruit growers? Why? To enforce this truth: The peach is a delicate, dainty, capricious thing, a true queen in these respects and needs care, comforts and luxuries which King Apple would scorn. Again why? To make plain that it is scandalous for any man to abuse or neglect the peach, the queen of fruits."

"If we come to the peach in New York we find that it is the second most important fruit in the second greatest horticulture state in the Union. This state has many advantages to recommend it to peach growers, among which is a climate which during the past fifty years, if I read the records correctly, has permitted us more crops than in Michigan, the middle Atlantic peninsula, Connecticut, Georgia, Texas or Colorado."

"What of the future? Of this but little need be said. Few fruit growers now fear the bug-a-boo 'over-production.' For years we have heard the cry 'over-production,' but it has not come and will not come to regions so favorably situated, for any number of consecutive years. As production increases means of disposing of the product increase. Peach growing is not an industrial bubble to burst as it attains full size."

"The peach offers many opportunities to both the commercial fruit grower and the fruit enthusiast. There is money to be made in growing this fruit, as all know, and in the making of it there are many elements of chance from which one can get all the excitement of gambling without the wickedness of it. For both the commercial and the amateur peach growers, if they catch the creative note which underlies the whole industry of peach growing, there may be the feeling that they are privileged to add knowledge to a subject abounding in opportunities for new discoveries."

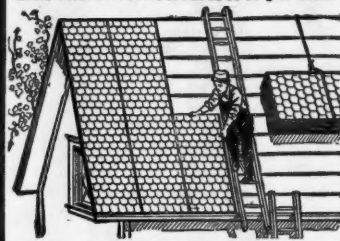
One of the novel features of the afternoon session was the auction sale of apples packed at the Wadsworth farms in Seneca.

### Lime and Sulphur Sprays.

Professor P. J. Parrott, entomologist of the New York State Experiment sta-

## Steel Shingles Last a Lifetime—Cost Less

An Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingle Roof always saves from four to five times its cost. It outwears four wood shingle roofs and costs less than one. Outwears six composition or tar roofs. It's fireproof and reduces insurance rates from 10 to 20 per cent.



### Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles

Lay them yourself. No tarring—no soldering. Need only hammer and nails. Comes in stamped sheets of finest Bessemer Steel, 5 to 10 feet long, covering width of 24 inches. Either painted or galvanized. Factory Prices—Freight Prepaid. We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing and pay the freight on all Steel Shingles; Plain, Corrugated, V-Crimp Roofing; Imitation Brick Siding, etc. Write for free catalog and ask about our \$10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning. THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO. 305-335 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

## Six Row SPRAYER or Hand

Over 1,000 up-to-date farmers and fruit growers are using the Perfection Sprayer, the oldest and most reliable sprayer made. Sprays 6 rows of potatoes or vines at once with horse power. Trees are sprayed by hand. Agitates perfectly, pressure always strong. Sprays anything. Easily changed from horse to hand power. Don't buy any sprayer till you

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THOMAS PEPPER, Box 18 HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

FOR TRANSPLANTING TOBACCO PLANTS CABBAGE PLANTS TOMATO PLANTS



## JARVIS SPRAYING COMPOUND

IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. IT HAS NO SUPERIOR. SURE CURE FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.

Buy direct from the manufacturer and save money. Spraying Compound ready to mix with water. One gallon of Spraying Compound will make sixteen gallons of spray.

Terms:—In bbl. lots (50 gal.) 30c. per gal. We would refer you to J. H. Hale, the Peach King, or Prof. Jarvis of the Connecticut Agricultural College. They will tell you there is nothing better.

THE J. T. ROBERTSON CO., BOX K, MANCHESTER, CONN.

Lighting Sprayers & Spray Pumps. 15 different styles. Hand, compressed air, dry powder, whitewash sprayers, bucket and barrel pumps. For spraying potato vines, garden vegetables, disinfectants, trees, shrubbery, whitewashing poultry houses and stables, washing wagons, windows, etc. This line cannot be excelled. Big inducements for agents and something new. Write to-day for descriptive catalog and agents' proposition. Manufacturers of all kinds of sprayers and spray pumps. D. B. Smith & Co., Box 6, Utica, N. Y.

A TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT OR NOT BY PICTURES OR TALK. GREEN'S TREES HAVE QUALITY AND ARE TRUE TO NAME. ASK MEN WHO HAVE BOUGHT TREES OF GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS.

## 100 VICK QUALITY \$3.50 FRUIT PLANTS

A splendid collection of small fruits at a special price—includes 60 Strawberry plants, 24 Raspberry plants, 8 Currant plants, 4 Gooseberry plants, 6 Grape vines—the lot prepaid to your address for \$3.50. This collection is described on page 22 of "Vick's Garden and Floral Guide"—If you haven't your copy, write; we'll send one free. JAMES VICK'S SONS, 415 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich., for best list of fruit, grain, and stock farms.

## IT PAYS TO SPRAY

The Iron Age 4-row Sprayer gives perfect satisfaction. Puts solution just where needed and in fog-like mist. Pump delivers spray under high pressure, thus reaching every part of vine, effectually killing bugs and preventing blight. Has Orchard Spraying attachment. Write for free catalog illustrating this and other Iron Age tools.



BATMAN MFG. CO., Box 160-S GREENLOCH, N. J.



tion, spoke on "Recent Developments in the Lime-Sulphur Sprays."

He believed that farmers have an exaggerated idea of the value of commercial sulphur sprays. The fruit grower should not give up the home mixed lime-sulphur sprays, if they are proving satisfactory for his use. The sprays are derived from lime and sulphur. The value of this wash is in its soluble sulphur. The commercial brands are concentrated mixtures. They contain much more sulphur than the home mixtures. The leading brands are clear liquids, which give the washes greatly increased value. There are commercial sprays that are compounded as they should be. They have given very satisfactory results on leaf blister mites, but on San Jose scale the results have been variable. The cause of failure in this respect has been lack of thoroughness in spraying. Some of the preparations have been of very inferior quality, which has resulted unsatisfactorily to the fruit grower. Some of the brands are unevenly mixed. A difference of twenty-four pounds of soluble sulphur was found in different barrels of the same mixture.

#### Orchard Tillage.

Taking up the financial results, Mr. Alderman said the average annual cost per acre on the sod was \$17.92; on the tillage, \$24.47. But the average income per acre from the sod portion was only \$71.52, while from the tilled portion it was \$110.42. The increase in the average net income, by tillage, amounts to 54 per cent. The cost of production, per barrel, is 92 cents with the sod and 81 cents with the tillage.

The tilled half looks much better, the speaker said. The difference is observable even in winter time by the color of the growing wood; that on the sod is dull, dark grayish or brownish; that on the tilled part is bright and green. Mr. Alderman said that the trees on the tilled part are healthy and vigorous, while those on the sod are in what might be called a sickly condition. The station men had examined the root system, he said, and a very striking state of affairs was revealed. A trench was dug on the line between the two sections. Not a single root was found crossing this line from the tilled side, while a great many roots, and some very good-sized ones, came out from the sod side. This showed that the trees in the former case have plenty of food and moisture, but in the latter they are obliged to go in search of it. Roots have come very close to the surface on the sod side, and in some cases have protruded into the hay mulch.

#### Fruit Farm Notes.

In planting vegetables in hotbeds to grow them to maturity only forcing sorts should be sown, says Newark, N. J. "News."

Old chrysanthemum plants from which it is desired to propagate should now be started into growth.

Pansy seeds sown now will produce very early spring-blooming plants. Only the best large-flowered varieties should be sown.

It is not too late to mulch plants that were neglected in this respect last fall. It is the alternate freezing and thawing of late winter and early spring that plays havoc with wintered plants.

Among the vegetables that should be sown during the first two weeks of February are globe artichoke, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery for early crop, eggplant, kohlrabi, lettuce, onion, peppers and tomato.

Don't set the first broody hens unless a comfortable place is had for the chicks when hatched. Chickens hatched before late March usually have a hard time of it when brooders and brooder houses are not used.

Nothing beautifies a home more than hardy vines. Remember this in making up the nursery order. Half a dozen different vines planted about the dwelling can be made to produce a shower of flowers throughout the summer and fall.

Every farmer should raise just as many chickens as he possibly can this year. There is an ever increasing demand for the products of the poultry yard, and the farmer is in an excellent position to meet this demand. There are few farms that could not carry a thousand hens profitably.

From this time on the house plants will take on a new appearance. Active growth will begin with the coming of the stronger sunlight and longer days. A correspondingly larger amount of water and plant food will also be needed, while the daily treatment in general should be increased.

In selecting new implements for farm and garden work choose those that accomplish the desired result most effectively and with the least amount of labor. Don't purchase cheap implements. They are neither economical

nor efficient. Look over the old stock and put all the tools in good repair.

Have all the orchards, meadows, pastures and grain fields been top dressed with manure this winter? Remember this is one of the things that must be done soon, while the ground is still frozen. Fine old manure or compost is the best for this purpose. Fresh manure will do in the absence of the older product.

It does not matter how much experience one has had in growing crops, he should study the cultural directions of every crop to be raised before planting time. Some important points may be picked up that may prove of untold value to the grower. It does not pay for one to think he knows everything about any one crop. Even the specialist can learn.

It is well to begin thinking about renovating the lawn this spring if it is not in good shape. Every lawn, no matter how fine it may be, will need some spring treatment. Reseeding, fertilizing, regrading and general repairing, are some of the more important things to consider. Since the lawn is the real setting to the house and grounds it should be made an object of great beauty.

An excellent substitute for a hotbed is a cold frame that has six or eight inches of fermenting manure spaded into the earth. The manure should underlay the six inches of top soil in a solid, continual mass throughout the frame. Parsley, lettuce, radishes, beets and other vegetables can be grown to maturity in such a structure, while hardy vegetable and flower plants can be raised in it also.

During the first two weeks in March the following vegetables should be sown under glass: Celery for second early crop, sweet corn for very early, cucumber, muskmelon, okra, squash and sweet potato. Among the flowers to sow at this time are sweet alyssum, balsam, calendula, castor oil bean, coreopsis, gourds, mignonette, nasturtium, petunia, poppies, California poppies, portulaca, stocks, sunflower and zinnia.

The flowers that should be sown during this same period—the first two weeks of February—are all perennials and biennials and the following annuals or those grown as such: Aster, Margaret carnation, cosmos, evening primrose, forget-me-not, four o'clock, annual larkspur, Lobelia crinus, love-in-a-mist, marigold, nicotiana, pansy, annual phlox, China and Japan pink, salpiglossis, salvia, scabiosa, schizanthus, snapdragon, sweet william and verbenas.

#### The Farmer and the Cost of Living.

Many farmers who ten years ago were struggling to escape bankruptcy are today prosperous, with no mortgage to weigh them down. Said a land owner who attended the convention of fruit growers here last week: "Ten years ago I was obliged to count my pennies before I could pay my taxes. This year a fruit buyer visited my apple orchard and gave me his check for \$12,000 for the apples. I simply picked the fruit and placed it on the sorting tables. The buyer furnished the barrels and did the packing. I have had several years pretty nearly like this one." The man also has a peach orchard and raises other crops for which he receives good prices. Naturally he is not finding any fault with his condition.

Another farmer looked at a fine drove of hogs and smiled as he said: "I can get 7½ cents for those animals, live weight, any time I wish to sell them." This same man sold 800 barrels of apples in the fall, for which he received \$3.00 per barrel. Ten years ago he was seriously embarrassed financially.

With wheat above the dollar mark, hay around \$20 per ton, poultry from 15 to 25 cents per pound, and butter and eggs between 30 and 40 cents, the farmers about Rochester are feeling well contented. The fruit farmer, however, is the man who is making good and there is nothing but sunshine ahead for him.

The conditions which prevail in many parts of the country certainly do not trouble the farmers of Monroe county. They are wearing the smile which will not rub off, and do not care who knows it—"Union and Advertiser."

#### A Hint for Kansas.

Isaac W. Coombs, of West Bath, has been bothered by grasshoppers in past years. This year he raised fifty-seven ducks, permitted them to roam about his place, and hasn't seen a single grasshopper that wasn't on its way down some duck's throat. He says that the ducks have paid for all they cost him and he has already marketed half a dozen at a good price, which he considers clear profit.—Lewiston (Me.) "Journal."

"Nothing so endures as a truly spoken word."—Carlyle.

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If you will write to-day for a free sample of "Amatite" the end of your roofing troubles is in sight. After you have submitted it to every test that you can think of, you will be prepared to order it not only for your new buildings, but for your old roofs as well. You will find that it is cheaper to cover them with Amatite than to continue painting and repairing them.

We make a strong point of our "Free Sample" offer because the smallest sample of Amatite speaks for itself. It is more convincing than yards of talk.

There are all kinds of ready roofings on the market—so-called "rubber roofings," so-called "guarantee roofings," so-called "sand surface roofings."

The "rubber" roofings are no more made of rubber than a cow is made of saw-dust. The "guarantees" that are promiscuously handed out with many brands are

hedged around with so many provisos that it will take three lawyers to dissect them and find out what they are all about. The "sand surface" has little or no protective value.

The point to remember is that all of these roofings have to be painted every year or two to keep them tight. In other words, it is the paint that protects, and not the roofing. If a man will sit down and figure out exactly what this paint costs, he will find that it is more than the roofing itself. Amatite, on the other hand, has a surface of real mineral matter and we sell the goods on the broad statement that you need never coat or paint this roofing.

You can lay Amatite on a roof and then forget all about your roofing troubles. No painting, no coating, no worry. The man who puts Amatite on his buildings is insured against leaks and trouble for many years.

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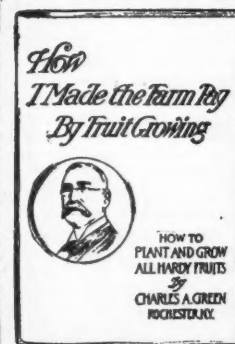
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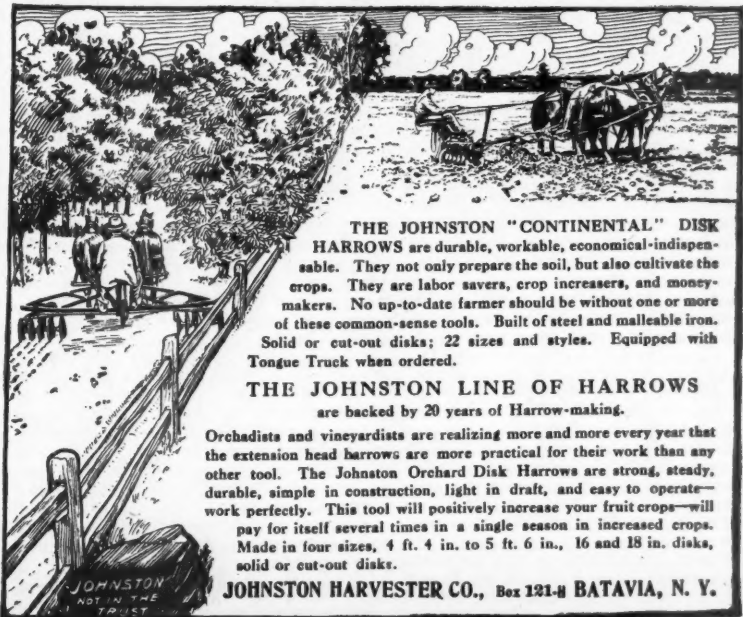
How I Made the Farm Pay By Fruit Growing

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW ALL HARDY FRUITS BY CHARLES A. GREEN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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"I commenced using Swift's Arsenate of Lead some years ago and it gives me pleasure to recommend it. Although I took the best care of my orchard in previous years, and was conceded to have one of the cleanest orchards in this locality, I never had less than 15 to 20 per cent. of wormy fruit.

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### The Apple in Commerce.

An Address to the Colorado National Apple Exposition by James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

In referring to the apple, or any other product of the country, as contributing to the credit of commerce, it would be well to give some consideration as to the vital importance of commerce in its ruling position in all public affairs. Its paramount issues cannot be overestimated. The life of the nation is nourished and sustained by wholesome fruits of the enterprise and industries emanating from commercial circles. The work of controlling the commerce of any country enlists aid from the strongest intellects and clearest mental perceptions associated with the highest order of executive abilities.

When apples were first grown in this country the idea of commercial orchards had not been conceived. The fruit was grown, and then in very limited quantities, for family use. If Johnny Appleseed, who traveled with his bag of seeds which he scattered and planted years ago through the middle west, could be made to realize the fruits of his humble endeavors he no doubt would be astounded at results.

We trace a similar course when following in wake of the apple in commerce. Starting from smallest tiny seeds, which in many instances were dropped only by accident, slowly and surely came a forming and spreading of roots obtaining firmest holds on fertile soils; then came the rising of tender plants, swelling in strength of trees and in time spreading branches laden with fruit fit for the gods.

While the advent of such advantages was warmly welcomed, the propagating of the trees at the start was only for the purpose of supplying family wants and luxuries. Gradually the sphere of service widened. Sufficient number of trees were planted to bring more or less of a revenue for farmers from neighboring markets. A steady demand for the fruit called for orcharding on larger scales and passing years have witnessed planting of large and countless commercial orchards in available apple belts all over the country. If the exact area covered by orchards in the United States could be given no doubt a great surprise at its extent would be witnessed. In order to furnish stock for new orchards a peremptory demand was made for nurseries, which are again occupying large tracts of the most fertile and ar-

able lands. Taking the land in use for orchards, nurseries, homes for fruit growers, and for erection of the various and diversified buildings required by the apple industry in the country it would reach millions of acres.

It would not be possible to trace the tributaries of all currents through which millions flow like grains of sand as they come with sweeping force swelling the strong tide of the apple in commerce, flowing and spreading into every nook and corner of the country. It can be readily seen, however, that its powerful and increasing and voluminous force is boomed by billions of best American money.

In viewing the trial balance sheet of the apple in commerce for the past several years do we not see figures that are almost paralyzing in their effects? Turning back to 1896 figures show that the annual crop for United States for that year was 69,000,000 barrels. The largest annual crop since that date was in 1900 when 47,000,000 barrels were harvested. There has been a general failure of the crop in the aggregate in the passing years, and the closing year, 1908, shows 23,000,000 barrels the lowest degree reached by the descending mercury registering each annual public report.

What can be said about progress, development and advancement in the face of uncontrollable figures? Probably there is fifty per cent. more capital invested in all courses of the apple in commerce now than in 1896 and then, the approaching census will no doubt show that we have nearly 15,000,000 more to feed at home than in the year mentioned; added to this is the annually increasing foreign demand for our American fruit which steadily grows in favor on the other side of the ocean.

Bear in mind we are discussing the general output of the apple crop and not the result of intelligent and industrious individuals who stand and shine as beacon lights in all directions of this vitally important industry. We concede apparently overpowering obstacles have caused many defeats. It can be truthfully said, however, that there is no royal road to success neither in industrial pursuits nor professional careers of any character. In all strifes for existence we must either conquer or surrender.

It is not necessary to say that I have been referring to the annual apple products in the aggregate. We are not

unmindful of the crowning success worthily won by the wisely directed efforts of a countless host of individuals. Without the rich rewarding of their earnest toil it would not have been possible for us to enjoy the magnificent pictures, grand results, placed in the most alluring light of all beauty and loveliness before our eyes to-day. But where are the thronging multitudes of failing orchardists who must go the left, and to be generally left before the tribunal from which there is no appeal?

A conservative estimate would place about seventy-five per cent. of our orchards as being too nearly barren to be profitable, and that means many millions of trees in different parts of the country existing only as cumberers of the ground. The owners of such orchards are rarely or never seen at a national, state, or local horticultural meeting. They are somewhat like the sinners, who standing in the greatest need of salvation, are never seen inside of church doors. Those careless and indifferent fruit growers have no conception of the benefits and enjoyments conferred and enhanced around fires of enthusiasm that kindle and brightly burn at the national apple display we are witnessing. It is to be hoped that those present will return home bearing torches of enthusiasm, so well replenished with oil of hope and encouragement they will be able to throw clearest guiding lights for those groping and stumbling very far from paths of peace and safety.

Reflecting over consequences of the many dismal failures of apple culture years ago I suggested the importance of observing one day of the year as national apple day, making the date the third Tuesday in every October as that would be near the general average of time for harvesting the crops. The general recognition of the event has surpassed my most sanguine expectations. Nearly every national, state and district horticultural organization has cheerfully concurred and giving the sanction of approval. During the short period of five years the observing of the annual anniversary, in some form or manner from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been fruitful in results, although seeds dropped on different soils on that date may not have developed in wholesome vigor until months have passed. Such a state, however, should be commended. While we have Sunday set apart

especially for religious teachings we should offer no objections whatever to the man who should happen to be moved by a good impulse and should act in a becoming manner, though even for a short while on one of the ordinary week days.

Future generations will be alert in applying far advancing methods in growing the great varieties of necessary and wholesome fruit. Then if perchance the mines should be exhausted a more concentrated attention will become fixed in developing fruit, the far greater wealth of the country and for which resources and opportunities are unlimited; then myriads of happy homes from which shall continually arise songs of contentment and blessing, shall cover all present unoccupied districts, and in such centers will rise institutions establishing truth and justice, religion and piety as crown jewels radiating all that sheds refining and elevating influences in the walks of life. Then the people will behold beautiful banners with the insignia of the apple blossom for our national flower, and exalted in foremost ranks, with brightly illuminated colors inspiring zeal for highest aims and loftiest ambitions, will be delineated "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

### The Reflections of a Philosopher.

'Tis a long lane that knows no honking.

No philosophy is equal to common sense.

A beauty may be peerless, but if she has money it will not be long before she can land one if she goes about it in earnest.

We have cow-sheds for our cows and woodsheds for our wood. Why not have a place apart in which to shed our tears?

There is the same difference between a "bridal" and a "bride" as there is between an "altar" and a "halter." This is respectfully referred to persons contemplating matrimony.

History teaches us that the main object of mobs in monarchical revolutions is to dethrone the king and raise the deuce.

Virtue is not always triumphant. Take the case of the clam, for instance. It is only the very bad one that is victorious against the aggressions of hungry humankind.—"Harper's Weekly."





L. S. Buttermore sends us the lower photograph of blue trout caught in a couple of hours in the surf. They are called the Caribina and I consider them the finest ocean fish.

The cross in the upper picture indicates the home of our subscriber, L. S. B., at Plattsburg, N. Y. The middle photograph is from W. Ketchell of Minnesota and represents a bed of strawberries growing on remarkably fertile soil.

#### Singing Is Better than Whining.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by James A. Green, Detroit, Mich.

There is no sense in whining  
Or useless repining  
When our cherished plans all go awry,  
There is no good in groaning  
Our sad fate bemoaning  
We can bear it if we earnestly try.

Few care for the story  
Of our grief's inventory  
What they like is the jubilant tone  
That makes the world brighter  
And heavy hearts lighter  
They have troubles enough of their own.

Just sing some glad song  
As you journey along  
And the echoes will come back to you.  
It will smooth the rough road  
And lighten your load  
And maybe gladden some other heart,  
too.

Then keep right on singing  
And happiness bringing  
The world needs all the cheer we can  
give.  
If we try hard to do it  
We never will rue it  
Then we'll know we have learned how  
to live.

Seed Sowing.  
C. J. Reynolds.

All seed larger than sweet peas should be sown about four or five inches deep; those about the size of sweet peas, three or three and a half inches; morning glory and all of a similar size, about one and a half or two inches; verbenas, candytuft, mignonette, etc., should not receive any more than a half inch covering of soil; while any seed as small as petunia or portulaca, should not be covered at all, but be pressed in the soil with the hand or garden trowel, so as to imbed the seed slightly in the soil. My readers will understand by this time, according to the size of the seed the depth of sowing is governed; therefore a person's judgment must be used, in order to attain success in growing plants from seed. Most of the failures experienced by many are caused by too deep sowing. A lady said to the writer last spring, "How is it I cannot grow plants from seed? I have sown a bushel of them and not any of them make their appearance above ground." That's strange, I said. Do you keep them well watered, not allowing them to get entirely dry? "I keep them constantly damp," she exclaimed, in rather an angry tone. Excuse me, madam, I said, but how deep did you plant them? "Why only as deep as that," (showing a finger four inches long). And you expected them to come up this year? "Of course I did." And this side of the globe? "I do not understand you," she exclaimed impatiently. Why, if you sowed such small seed as Petunias, etc., four inches deep, you might just as well expect them to come up in China as in this place. She said no more, but insisted that the seed was worthless.

A blizzard is "an act of God" when it stalls a train, according to the Court of Appeals. And whose act is fair weather? There would seem to be quite a bunch of practical theology in the question suggested.—Buffalo "News."

#### "Ol Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

##### At Sundown.

Yes, plant a tree, some future day  
Beneath its shade you'll want to sit  
And tell the children wondrous things  
You did when you were farming it.  
Good cheer is half the battle.  
Natur' kin be fondled, but not deceived.

One kin be an April fool an' nobody know it but himself.

Turnin' over new soil is equal to turnin' over a new leaf.

The skunk never worries much about what the other feller is doin'.

A bee never stings twice in the same place for a long time to come.

Ev'ry early bird can't git a worm cuz sometimes they ain't enough to go round.

Gen'ly when a settin' hen finds she can't set it, makes her more set than ever.

A drop in the bucket is wuth a hull half pint in the whiskey barrel.

The sparrer can't sing, but he feels bigger than the robin an' bluebird combined.

All is not gold that glitters, but a good many people take comfort in thinkin' so.

A good night's sleep in the country is wuth two bad days' sleep in the city.

Bad pennies don't allus return, an' most uv the good ones git away sooner or later.

Of'untimes a young girl wants to save kerosene when her father don't see it in that light.

Sometimes it is easier to put up a bluff than the stuff, an' sometimes a good deal safer.

Learn somethin' new ev'ry day, even if it is no more than keepin' a still tongue in your head.

The nearest approach some fellers will ever git to havin' wings will be when they are called "rare birds."

Some folks bite off mor'n they kin chew, then simply spit it out without tryin' to chew it.

Automobiles may tear your good roads up some, but don't forget they've done a hull lot towards makin' 'em good.

Sometimes when the wolf comes in the door love crawls under the bed unless the wife hez the courage to drive him off with the broomstick.

Ef flyin' machines don't ever do nothin' more than give people a tendency to look up they will hev done the world some good, anyway.

What do you think uv a man whose excuse fur not gittin' up in the mornin' is that he doesn't want to be considered up to date?

Sometimes the youngsters who are taught that "children should be seen an' not heard," turn the trick on their parents when they git older, but kerry it further by sayin', "parents should be neither seen nor heard."

##### The Selfish Rooster.

The rooster wakes at early morn.  
Then wakes the neighbors all abed;  
And not from any noble cause,  
But 'cause he thinks it's time he's fed!

##### Paris' Ragpickers.

The ragpickers of Paris are born to their work, the occupation being passed from father to son for generations. Each ragpicker family has its own district which is inherited by children and grandchildren. In spite of all the progress made in modern and elegant Paris, barrels of waste are piled up on the streets in front of many buildings on beautiful boulevards in the early morning hours, and it is the privilege, and in fact the mission, of the ragpickers to examine this refuse. They have use for everything and but little is left after they have passed, their very thoroughness being one reason why the system is still allowed. Every scrap of paper has its market, rags are gathered for paper manufacture, shoes go back to leather dealers, old sardine and preserved meat tins are used for making playthings, old bones produce gelatine and glue, lemon and orange peels are greatly sought after and sold at the rate of 1 cent a pound to perfume and syrup manufacturers, old metals are highly prized, cigar stubs go to tobacco factories, and even stale vegetables are carted away. The quarters of the ragpickers of Paris are just outside of the confines of the city, sections carefully avoided by most people who do not belong to the guild. Every member of the family, from the oldest to the 3-year-old, takes part in the sorting of the spoils, and it often happens that members of a family die either from poisoning from stale food or from a cut from one of the tins.—"Popular Mechanics."

Magistrate (discharging prisoner).—"Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company."

Prisoner (feelingly).—"Thank you, sir. You won't see me here again."—  
"Lippincott's Magazine."

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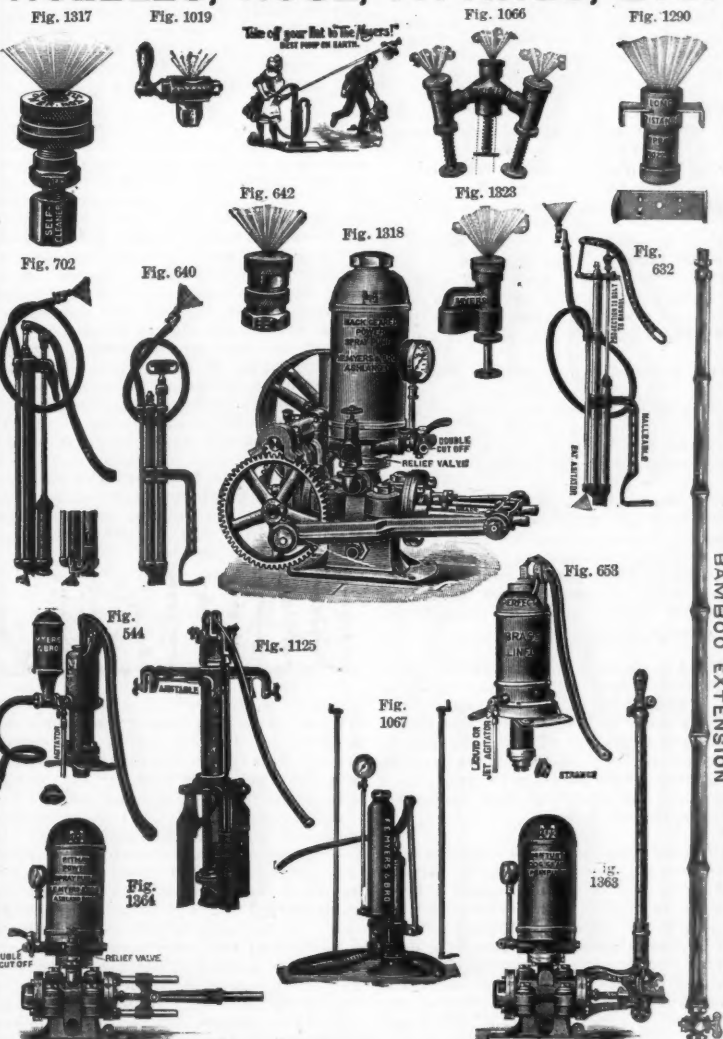


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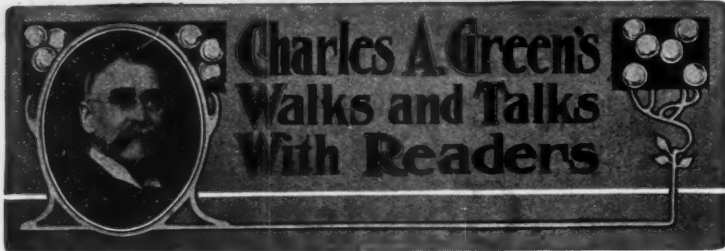
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ASHLAND PUMP AND HAY TOOL WORKS. 150 ORANGE STREET





ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1910.

To be innocent is not to be wise.

Fame can do but little for us for it comes most often after we are dead and long buried.

To be a philosopher, a poet, a musician or an artist is to inherit sensitive-ness inclined to pain.

Insects have as good a right to live as man and yet we destroy them by the millions without compunction.

To be deserted by those who should stand by us in the hour of need is one of life's greatest disappointments.

Have you a friend? You can never be sure of this until you see how he stands by you in your misfortune.

There is no abasement in humility. If you are truly humble this is evidence that you have great appreciation for others.

Honor and honesty. What is the difference between them? We may be honest without honor, but we cannot be honorable without honesty.

You cannot kill gossip and should not desire to do so. It is malignant gossip that we all object to. It is this form of gossip which creates hell on earth.

There are more heroes in the world than we know. The greatest heroes are not known to the poet or historian. They are known only to the Creator.

Extremes and excesses are fatal. A horse driven at a moderate pace will go thousands of miles without injury but he may be ruined by being pushed at high speed a few miles.

Human beings are all alike and yet unlike. Think this out for yourself. The Bible is full of contradictions similar to this, and yet the Bible is truthful. Where it seems to contradict itself it simply gives two phases of the thought.

Why should man despair? I read daily of men and women casting themselves into the river, or other forms of suicide indicating despair. Despair seems to me to be the result of a disordered mind rather than an actuality.

What would life be without hope and without faith? The business of the world could not be continued without hope and faith. Every person has more or less of these two virtues. The poet says "while there is life, there is hope."

The greatest word in the world is Home. You cannot mention the word home without thoughts of God, of love, of peace, of purity. Show me a happy man and I will show you a man who is contented with his home.

The roar of the flood. Have you ever heard it? What majestic force. It awakens in me sensations that I cannot explain. There are many sensations which to us are undoubtedly pre-natal, that is which have been experienced by our ancestors from whom we inherit them.

What is more human than hospitality and yet hospitality is practised by the lower animals. Birds, cats, dogs, cows, horses and sheep are hospitable to a certain degree. They welcome the approach of their mates or companions. It is true they sometimes fight their opponents but probably they have their reasons for so doing.

Flowers express more than words. Not through poetry, though he may be a Shakespeare or Milton, could a lover express so much to his sweetheart as by a gift of beautiful flowers. What words placed upon the casket of a dead friend could express so much as a bouquet of flowers? There are other reasons why we should surround our homes with roses, daffodils, lilies and pansies.

Dreams to the virtuous are delightful. Through our dreams we live our lives over again. In our dreams we are again children tramping about the sun-

lit woods, orchards and gardens of the old homestead where we were born. In our dreams we again associate with friends and relatives long since buried in the village churchyard. In our dreams neither we nor our friends are never old nor weary, nor forsaken.

Poisons in Poultry Yards.—Mr. S. F. Allen, of Massachusetts, asks if it is safe to spray for codling moth with arsenate of lead or paris green in yards where poultry run.

C. A. Green's reply: If the ground under the trees is covered with grass, and the poisonous spray from the apple trees should fall upon the grass, and if the grass should be eaten by the poultry, as it is liable to be, the birds might be poisoned. The same is true of cattle, sheep, etc., being allowed to pasture in orchards where the trees have been sprayed with poison. Great care should be taken that the animals are not poisoned. Keep them out of the orchard until after a heavy rain at least. If there is no grass under the trees I cannot see that there would be danger to the poultry.

The Analysis of the Soil.—It would seem at first thought that if your soil was analyzed by the experiment station you would be greatly aided in knowing what kind of fertilizer to apply, but the fact is that this analysis would not be of great assistance to you. Every field of your farm is different from every other field in character and fertility. Your soil might be rich in fertility and yet yield poor crops owing to the fact that the fertility was not available but was locked up, that is insoluble. It is a mistake to assume that the older farms of our eastern states are worn out. These farms actually contain vast storehouses of fertility but are often lacking in humus or nitrogen, requiring more thorough and careful cultivation, and sometimes the application of lime to make available fertility that would not otherwise be given to the plants. Plow under clover, rye, buckwheat, etc., to add humus.

The Asparagus Bed.—In reply to Andrew Gramm I will say that an old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, leaving the manure there to leach out into the soil all winter, removing the coarse part in the spring, such as would impede the cultivator. When spring comes cultivate, but not too deep, with the horse cultivator, and clear out the weeds and grass with a hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoots. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm. Salt is supposed to be a special fertilizer for asparagus. Every year I start a few new rows of asparagus so as to have enough for my own family and for my neighbors.



Layering Grape Vines.—Mr. C. O. Wright says that the grape vines he planted in 1908 made a marvelous growth last year. His neighbors tell him that he ought to bury one of the long canes and let it take root.

C. A. Green's reply: There is no difficulty in doing as suggested above. If one of the canes or branches of almost any grape is buried from four to six inches in the soil it will take root at the point buried and will form a new grape vine. If the cane is ten feet long bury a portion of the cane near its end, allowing the tip end of the cane to project out of the ground. The vine can be buried at any time between now and next June. Roots will be formed on the parts buried during the summer. Next fall the vine can be severed from the parent and you will have a new grape vine with plenty of roots to sustain it. New wood of the grape takes root much sooner than old wood.

Cost of Planting Three Acres.—It will take about three thousand plants of blackberry, raspberry and dewberry plants to plant an acre. Therefore the plants of blackberry would cost you about \$50. The plants of raspberry would cost you also about \$50. The dewberry plants for an acre might be bought possibly for less than \$50, but it is safe to figure that the three acres, one acre devoted to blackberries, one to raspberries, and one to dewberries would cost in the neighborhood of \$150. After the land is plowed, fitted and marked with a corn marker both ways, it will not cost more than \$5 or \$10 per acre to set out these plants carefully.

If you have had no experience with these small fruits I advise you to plant less than an acre. Without experience one-fourth acre of each would be enough to start with. Select soil that is rolling so that the water will not accumulate. Soil that will produce good potatoes will produce good small fruits.

Strawberry Mulching.—Mr. W. H. Huft, of Maine, has a valuable strawberry plantation which was not mulched last fall. The early winter frosts heaved the earth and the strawberry plants with the earth. Now all are covered with snow. He asks what he can do to protect the bed.

C. A. Green's reply: Straw stable manure can be thrown over the snow now where the bed lies. Or after the snow has nearly all melted, and before the ground thaws at all, the plants can be shaded with straw manure or clean straw. As soon as the ground thaws press your foot firmly against the soil around each plant that has heaved and force the strawberry plant back where it belongs. It is not the winter freezing that injures strawberries by heaving so much as the freezing and thawing of spring.

Southern Fruits.—A subscriber asks Green's Fruit Grower for information as to what fruits and what varieties succeed best in central Mississippi on soil that produced from one half to one bale of cotton to the acre without fertilizers. This letter should go to our associate editor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, but as he cannot be reached quickly enough I will do my best in replying. I have no definite personal knowledge of fruit growing in the locality you mention. Generally speaking our small fruits such as the currant, raspberry, gooseberry and strawberry do not succeed so far south as the above locality nearly so well as they do at the north. The foliage of the raspberry often succumbs to the intense heat of the sun in central Mississippi. Therefore I should not plant these fruits without more definite information. The apple is a northern fruit. It does not succeed so well in the south as it does in the north. I will report later what Prof. Van Deman has to say on this subject.

Manure Fatal.—A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower planted grape vines that were full of life last spring placing hen's manure mixed with earth over or nearly in contact with the roots of the vines. Every vine died and the planter asks for advice.

C. A. Green's reply: You have made the mistake that many planters make. You placed the strongest of manures in contact or nearly so with the roots. The manure was so strong it killed the roots. Every year I caution planters, telling them never to place manure in contact with the roots of any plant, tree or vine. After digging the hole for the grape vines, place the vine in the hole, pressing it down towards the bottom of the hole. The hole should be from six to twelve inches deep according to the size of the vines. Cover the roots with good garden soil, even if you have to bring it on a wheelbarrow. Press the dirt as firmly as possible over the roots, with the exception of the last shovelful, which place over the surface and leave it loose as a mulch. Then over the top of the ground spread a little straw litter and you will not lose one vine in a thousand.

Electricity Helps Growth.—There are many things which fruit growers and farmers have yet to learn about the growth of farm crops and of plants, vines and trees. A heavy fall of snow covering the earth for several months is said to enrich the soil, being called the poor man's manure. But it is difficult to explain just why this result should appear. If the soil is covered with a plank, or with straw or litter, it will add to its fertility, but why cannot easily be explained. Showers promote growth even when the soil is moist enough before the showers come. Why is this so? It is my opinion that snow and rain falling through the air long distances accumulate electricity and carry the electricity to the leaves or roots or branches. It is claimed by scientific

men that electric light stimulates the growth of strawberry plants and other fruits as well as farm crops. Any form of light must add to plant growth, therefore plants are likely to make more growth, everything else being equal, during bright moonlight nights.

The Greatest Work of Man.—It has been thought by some that the pyramids of Egypt are the greatest work of man. There is no doubt but that the great wall of China far excels that of the pyramids. Both of these marvelous constructions were made at the sacrifice of many thousand human beings.

The great wall of China is 2550 miles long, extending over mountains, through valleys and crossing streams. The object of this wall was to prevent attacks from invading armies. This wall had originally 25,000 towers, each of which was an arsenal capable of holding one hundred men. In addition to this there were 15,000 watch towers. The wall was built over 300 years ago.

Muskrat Farms Profitable.—There are many swampy swales or bays setting back from streams or larger bodies of water which could be profitably used as breeding places for muskrats. There are in Maryland marshes now used as muskrat farms. The owners of these marshes protect the muskrats and allow hunters to shoot and trap them for one half of the money received by the hunters for the muskrat skins. In this way a revenue of several thousand dollars may be secured from a large muskrat farm. These swales or bays are of no value for any other purposes than for that of raising muskrats. The value of muskrat fur is increasing. When I was a boy I was glad to get 20c or 25c for muskrat skins but now they are worth considerably more than that price, and the prospect is that the skins will be considerably more valuable in the years to come. Millions of these little animals are killed each year. People are learning that the flesh of muskrats is good to eat. I am particularly interested in this animal as my first spending money as a boy on the farm was first earned by hunting muskrats and selling the pelts.

Value of a Farm.—Mr. J. H. Jahn, of New York, writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has bought a farm on the Hudson river of sixty acres, with a 1200 feet water front on the Hudson river. There are ten acres of woods, five thousand bearing grape vines, 200 peach trees and 100 apple and pear trees, also a good house of seven rooms on the place. He asks what we think this farm is worth.

C. A. Green's reply: A wise man has said that shore property will in time become very valuable in this country. There are many reasons why property anywhere on the Hudson river between Albany and New York should become valuable. Much depends upon how near the farm is to a village church, postoffice and schools. As he is in Ulster park I assume that he is near these institutions. I will simply attempt to guess at the value as I have not seen the property. My guess is that the property is worth from \$200 to \$500 per acre. It is seldom that one has an opportunity to buy property like this. Now I will ask what will you sell ten acres for, well located on the shores of the Hudson river? The location is very valuable for fruit culture.

Hard to Decide.—A subscriber who is nearly face to face with old age, is temperate and industrious, has accumulated but a few hundred dollars. He has three boys who are large enough to be of some help. He loves trees, garden and poultry. He asks whether I would advise him to go to Colorado or Missouri to buy land and begin fruit growing.

C. A. Green's reply: This is a difficult problem to solve. You probably have not more than enough money to carry you to your point of destination with your family and outfit. In such cases I hesitate about advising any move whatever. Where you now live you have friends and acquaintances, and at least know the conditions which surround you, but if you make any such move as you contemplate you cannot tell what the conditions are, and both yourself and wife are too far along in years to adjust yourself readily to new conditions and circumstances. Cheap lands, say at \$15 per acre, can only be secured now in unfavorable localities far away from churches, schools and society, and you cannot expect much in the way of buildings upon such lands or other improvements. I advise you to investigate and learn whether it is not possible to start a ten acre fruit farm where you are now. Then begin fruit growing in a small way, increasing your planting as you get more experience.



## WALKS AND TALKS—Continued.

**Any State May Grow Flax.**—As is well known, flax was grown for household manufacture fifty years ago in nearly every state in the Union. \* \* \* If the American farmers of fifty years ago were able to produce a quality of flax suitable for linen manufacture, there is no reason, as far as cultivation is concerned, that farmers of today cannot do the same thing, though not by old methods of cultivation.—U. S. Agricultural Report.

I can remember a field of flax grown by my father near Rochester many years ago. He was not led to plant a second time, therefore I assume that it was not profitable. When grown for seed it must be a strain on soil fertility. Flax is now grown on the fertile soil of North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota and other western or northwestern states. The annual value of flax seed is \$19,500,000.

**The English Walnut at Rochester, N. Y.**—There are many large trees of the English (Persian) walnut at Rochester, N. Y. There is one tree over forty years old near the home of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower. There is no doubt about the hardness of the English walnut especially after it has attained considerable age in this latitude. There is a suspicion, however, that our seasons at Rochester are not long enough to perfect the English walnut. When our summers are cold and short they do not mature perfectly and the meats are somewhat shriveled. The present season has been a favorable one for this nut. This season the tree of my neighbor has ripened perfectly over two bushels of fine English walnuts. At Spencerport, N. Y., about twelve miles west of Rochester, Mr. — has made a success of the English walnut. I have not heard from him as to whether he has sometimes found the season too short for this nut but doubtless he has.

**Fire.**—As I looked into the open blazing fireplace last night when seated in the cozy room surrounded by friends, I marveled at the thousands of years during which all the human beings of earth lived without fire. Fire must have been comparatively a recent discovery of man. Before man discovered fire he shivered in cold, dark, damp caves. In those days man must have spent the winter much as the bear or woodchuck. He entered his cave and remained there a larger portion of the winter, particularly if his home was in the north. Consider the comfort given by fire. The wild man, before fire was discovered, ate everything raw. What a pleasure fire would have been to him even if it gave no warmth. Some one man first discovered fire, but no one knows who that man was. It must have been discovered through lightning, or the fire of volcanoes, setting ablaze combustible material. How long it must have been after fire was discovered before the secret of rekindling a fire was learned? In early days fire was not allowed to become extinguished, for when once extinguished it was almost impossible to rekindle it. How thankful we should be that we can sit in our comfortable houses warmed by the open fireplace, or by the furnace, or stove, and have our rooms illumined with lamps.

**Firming the Soil with the Feet.**—There are few people who realize the importance of having the soil made firm over newly planted seed or over the roots of newly planted trees, shrubs or vines. After having been at great expense in making the soil fine and loose as a seed bed, the average man seems to think it is almost a sin to compact this soil, but nevertheless it is of the greatest importance.

When I was a boy I remember that my father insisted that I should step on the hill of corn after I had planted the seed. It is true that there are many kinds of seeds that will spring up quickly without firming the soil, but if dry weather follows there are many garden seeds which will not grow unless the earth has been made firm with the pressure of the feet. Grain sown in the fall, such as wheat, I would not recommend rolling for it is better to have the soil left in ridges as the drill leaves it than to have it made smooth, and the fall rains will usually compact the soil enough over the seed wheat.

In setting out plants, vines and trees too much cannot be said about making the soil firm, very firm, immediately over the roots, pressing almost as firmly as you would press the earth around fence posts, except at the very surface. The last shovelful of soil at the surface should be left loose as a mulch. One reason why so many fail in transplanting trees, etc., is that they do not make the soil firm over the roots.

**Fruit Question Answered.**—How soon will apple trees, peach trees and grape

vines bear after planting and what is the average yield per acre of these three fruits?

C. A. Green's reply: Some varieties bear fruit earlier than others. The average apple tree should begin to fruit five years after planting, peaches two to three years, grape vines two to three years.

The average yield of fruit per acre is low for the reason that the vast majority of people give their fruit trees, vines, etc., scarcely any attention. Therefore while an acre of apple trees is full bearing could yield 700 bushels, the average yield under average culture might not be over 50 barrels, for there would be some years when there would be no fruit at all. An acre of peaches would bear nearly as many bushels of fruit as an acre of apples. It is possible to secure 500 bushels of peaches per acre. But the average yield per acre might not be over 25 bushels. The yield of grapes on an acre varies greatly with the variety. One old grape vine is known to yield several tons of grapes each year. Possibly the average yield in a fairly well managed vineyard might be five tons per acre.

**Miracles.**—Some people think the days of miracles are passed, but there is a sense in which every summer shower and every winter snowstorm is a miracle. It is a law of nature that water shall not run up hill, but there are thousands and millions of tons of water running up hill continuously to fall upon the thirsty earth as rain or snow. With these vast volumes of water suspended over our heads how is it that the water does not fall upon us and crush us, but it does not as it falls in a spray that is harmless. But in winter when these thousands of tons of water above us are frozen we would certainly think that it would fall and destroy the whole human family. But not so, for when the frozen water in the atmosphere over our heads falls, the drops are crystalized and come down as light as feathers.

While snow is bitter cold to the touch it is the warmest of blankets as a covering for the earth, and the growing crops on the earth.

If you step outdoors on a clear night you will see suspended over your head many worlds a thousand times larger than the earth. Why do not these stars fall upon you and crush you and the

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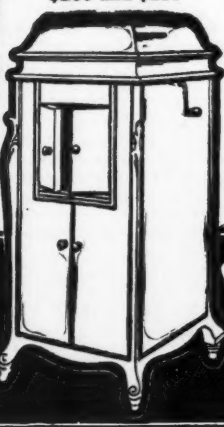
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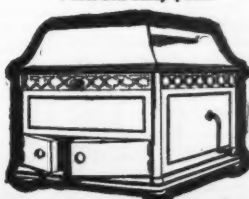
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earth upon which we stand? These worlds have nothing to hold them in place. Why should they not fall and why should not all of the suns and planets which we see and the stars which we see at night fall to our destruction?

### Do Something.

We should have an aim in life. The man who has no aim in his work may be likened to the hunter who does not take aim when he shoots. The hunter who shoots at random here and there cannot expect to bring home much game. Our children should be taught to have an aim in life. They should often be asked what they expect to do when they grow up to be men and women. Some may say "I will be a preacher," others may say "I will be a doctor, a lawyer, an artist, a mechanic." The views of these children may change as they grow older, but it is well to ask them to think, to consider what their calling may be in life and to start them early on that calling.

While it is greatly to be desired that young people should have an aim early in life, it is equally desirable for the aged. When a man reaches the age of 60, 70 or 80 years he becomes fully aware of the brevity of life. At this period he is inclined to ask the question "What is my purpose at this stage of affairs? If I am to accomplish anything notable I must be about it without delay." If this aged man has acquired more than a competency he will feel that now is the time to have a purpose and to carry out that purpose without delay. The question is what shall be the aim of this aged man or woman?

As you travel through the country you will see here and there great institutions which were established during the later years of certain men's lives. For instance there is the Girard Institute of Philadelphia. Mr. Girard bequeathed this property for a good purpose. Its value is increasing each year, as is the usefulness of its work. At Pittsburg you will see the Carnegie Institute which will for many hundred years be a monument to the name Carnegie. At Washington, D. C., you will see the Corcoran Art Gallery, the gift of a wealthy man in his latter years which will long remain a monument to his memory. While many of us cannot endow institutions or give

millions of dollars for any purpose there is something that we can do. Now is the time to decide what our aim shall be in the later years of our lives. Possible it will be to build, or help build, a church, or help pay off a church mortgage, or help establish a home for the friendless, or a hospital, or possibly we may decide to establish a private art gallery, or to will that at our death a certain sum of money shall be employed to investigate certain diseases which afflict mankind. In old times rich and powerful men were inclined to build monuments to perpetuate their names during the years to come. Thus we have the pyramids and great temples, many of which are falling into ruins and decay. It is my opinion that every man has a feeling that he would like to do something to perpetuate his memory before he steps off from the stage of life. He does not desire that at his death there shall remain nothing on earth to indicate that he has lived to promote a good purpose.



Visitor at farm—"Well, this is unusual! Why, you are putting all the big apples in the bottom of the barrels and the little ones on top."

Farmer—"Yes, those fruit dealers in the city are gettin' so sharp, they open the barrels from the bottom to see whether we farmers be trying to cheat them."—"Harvest World."

### "That Which is Least."

I think no garden's sweeter  
Than its sweetest flower;  
I think no life is kinder  
Than its kindest hour.  
But all the flowering sweetness  
Lieth not in one,  
Nor all a lifetime's kindness  
In the great thing done.  
—Emery Pottle, in "Youth's Companion."





Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

#### Love.

Such a starved bank of moss  
Till, that May morn,  
Blue ran the flash across:  
Violets were born!

Sky—What a scowl of cloud  
Till, far and near,  
Ray on ray split the shroud:  
Splendid, a star!

World—how it walled about  
Life with disgrace  
Till God's own smile came out:  
That was thy face.

—Browning.

#### The World's Great Need.

"One of the saddest sights of modern life," says Dr. Helen Kellogg, a spinster, in the Pittsburg "Gazette-Times," "is the disrespect into which housekeeping has fallen, and this may account for some of the troubles of holding a husband. A wife must be the soul of a home, and she will find good cooking a liberal science and closely connected with virtue. If you meet the right man, keep after him in a modest way. Perseverance in the right way wins most of the time."

There never was a time since the days of Eve when the necessity of impressing such views on women was more urgent than it is now. The art of housekeeping, save among persons whose condition in life compels its acquirement, has fallen into disrepute.

There are thousands of the weaker sex otherwise adorable enough and not essentially unmindful of the attributes of real gentility, whose very last thought is to perfect themselves in the old-time household accomplishments which made home a snug harbor, a refuge of comfort and content, instead of a lodging place to be occupied no longer than a man can stand it and as little as a woman need be there, with the children taking their chances to grow up as they choose and develop what home-making qualities they cannot wholly escape.

This is not the state of things in all families nowadays, fortunately, for

there are many women who rise above the spirit of the times. They remain untainted by money's beckonings, are superior to fashion's demoralizing influences, and heed not the demands of social rivalry. With the domestic virtues are still the hall-mark of good breeding and right living, and domestic responsibilities, however heavy, the first duty of true womanhood. It is such women as these that Dr. Kellogg has in mind.

It is they who are doing a noble work in preserving the American home and are its best and surest hope. They may be outnumbered by their thoughtless and ambitious sisters; there is no way to determine that. But, however that may be, the woman who looketh well to her household, now as always, in the regard of her kinsfolk and friends is "far above rubies."

For Friday's Dinner.—Spanish Onion Soup.—Chop fine five onions and fry brown in butter, adding a teaspoon of sugar. When brown, pour over eight cups of hot beef stock. Add a bayleaf, half a dozen peppercorns and a tablespoon of minced parsley. Simmer fifteen minutes, strain and serve with dice of fried or toasted bread.

Fish.—Fillet of Cod.—Cod cheeks are tender little bits of solid fish that grow up near the gills. "Fried cod cheeks" would be the dish fifteen years ago, but now you can call it "fillet of cod." Wash the fillet thoroughly, dip in cracker crumbs and fry brown in hot fat. Creamed or baked potatoes and a sweet pickle go well with this dish.

Vegetables.—Baked Rice.—Put a layer of cooked rice in a well buttered pudding dish, then a layer of cheese. Another layer of rice and so on till the dish is full, having the cheese on top. Season each layer with a little butter, pepper and salt. Fill the dish with milk and bake three-quarters of an hour.

Dessert.—Mock Cherry Pie.—Measure two cups of cranberries, then cut in halves and soak half an hour in cold water to remove the seeds. Mix one tablespoon of cornstarch with a little cold water, then stir it into one cup of boiling water. When thick remove from the fire and add one tablespoon of butter, pinch of salt, the cranberries (drained), one cup of raisins, one large cup of sugar and two teaspoons of vanilla. Pour into pastry lined tins, cover with pastry and bake till done.

Weight of a Baby.—The average weight of a boy baby at birth is seven and one-half pounds. A girl usually weighs a pound or more less. At one year a baby should weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds; at two years, about twenty-five to twenty-six, and at three years, thirty pounds or more. During the first six months most mothers weigh their babies every week. At first the baby generally loses from four to eight ounces; after which a healthy baby gains steadily from six to eight ounces a week up to the time he is six months old. Even during the troublesome period of cutting teeth he should continue to gain from four to eight ounces a week. If he does not, there is something wrong with his food.

#### Oat Meal Drop Cakes.

Two eggs; one cup sugar; one cup lard and butter mixed; one cup raisins cooked in water and use five tablespoons of the juice in which dissolve one level teaspoon of soda. Two cups oat meal; two cups flour; flavor with vanilla, cinnamon, allspice and cloves.

Drop spoonful on greased pan and flatten out. Bake in hot oven. They are fine.—L. M.

To Keep Salt Dry.—To prevent salt in saltcellars from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling them put in ten to twelve pieces of rice, says Woman's Home Companion. "This will not come through the holes in the cover of the saltcellars, but will break the lumps of salt and gather the moisture; thus the salt is always dry and fine."

Can she bake good bread?  
Well, I don't know. But she can make a tart reply.

#### Kitchen Helps.

To polish zinc, rub briskly with a cloth dipped in kerosene and rinse off with boiling water.

When buttering bread for sandwiches, always butter the end of the loaf before cutting off the slice.

A good black ink, mixed with white of egg, will restore the color of kid shoes and gloves.

New iron pots should always be boiled first with wood ashes and cold water and then thoroughly scalded.

For salad sandwiches, mix chopped celery and mayonnaise with shredded white lettuce and spread on thin slices of bread.

Lower the temperature of an oven considerably after a roast has been in for twenty minutes, and the juices will be retained.

If the brush is removed from the carpet sweeper, dipped in water and then replaced, the sweeper will not raise a dust.

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper before putting away. It will absorb the moisture and prevent the shoes from becoming hard.

When preparing a turkey or chicken, try rubbing it inside with a piece of lemon. It will whiten the flesh and make it more tender.

A simple but easy method of whitening clothes is, when boiling them, to drop in a few peach leaves, tied up in a muslin cloth.

Kerosene quickly applied, is an excellent remedy for burns and will often prevent a blister arising. This is a Chinese remedy.

If by accident soot should be dropped on the carpet, cover it thickly with salt, and both may easily be swept up without soiling the carpet.

Yolk of egg stirred in with as much salt as it will take up is said to be a sure cure for warts. Bind it on the wart every night for a week.

To keep milk toast from being soggy, serve the boiling buttered milk in a covered pitcher, so that each individual may himself pour it on his toast.

#### Women are Successful Farmers.

A number of women of the United States have taken up farming, and believe that they are as able to till the soil successfully as are men. One of these, Mrs. Emma E. Hahn, writing in the N. Y. "Sun," says that women can do much towards solving the food problem, and reducing the cost of living, by taking up a practical study of agriculture, and starting to farm in a small way.

One of Mrs. Hahn's specialties is the raising of sanitary pigs. When ready to market these, she went herself to New York, and after going the rounds of the commission houses found the market price for pork was but 6½¢ per pound. She demanded 10¢, but was told no one would pay so much. Finally, she agreed with one dealer to let him have two pigs at his price, provided if he wanted more he would give her the price she demanded. Soon after receiving the two pigs he wired for ten more at the price she wanted, and later took the entire lot at that figure. This, as Mrs. Hahn says, shows that a good product will bring its own price.

In one season Mrs. Hahn made more than \$900 by selling newly hatched chickens.

In marketing her potatoes she always obtained a higher price for her product than other farmers in the neighborhood. When asked why this was she said: "In the first place, every potato that goes into the barrel is of uniform size; all are carefully brushed free of soil, and those at the bottom are precisely the same as those on top. Every potato is perfectly sound, and as a consequence, instead of having to beg the grocer to buy them, he comes to me and pays my price without question."

To Clean Fresh Ink Spots.—There are several ways to clean off fresh ink spots from carpets. One which is always efficacious is to cover the spot immediately with milk. If no time is lost between the time when the ink is split and the milk poured on there will be no spot whatever when the milk is wiped off. Another way is to cover the spot with table salt. Continue pouring the salt on until it remains white on top and the ink is completely absorbed. Leave it on until the salt has dried. Then remove it and if any ink remains wet it with water and pour on more salt. Leave again until dry and the ink stain will be entirely removed.

A delicious stuffing for baked fish is made by browning a cupful of bread-crumbs with a tablespoonful of butter, seasoning with salt, pepper and such herbs as one wishes.

"Health is the condition of wisdom, and the sign is cheerfulness—an open and noble temper."—Emerson.



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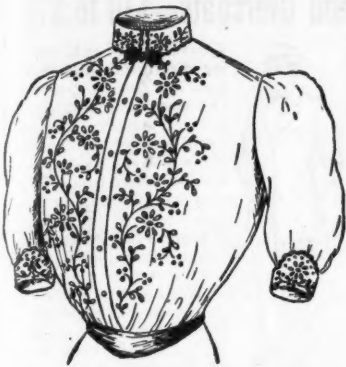
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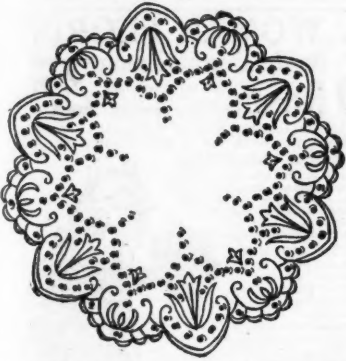
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Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

### Helpful Hints.

Having several pairs of shoes and never wearing the same pair more than one or two days at a time will rest the leather and make it last better.

A plain cloth dipped in hot water and then in a saucer of bran will clean white paint and not injure it. The bran acts like a soap on the paint.

Spanish waffles are made by adding cinnamon, nutmeg or other spices to plain waffle batter; lemon juice added to the batter makes French waffles.

A crust of bread is best to clean a sticky bread or cake pan. Never use a knife or anything that will scratch the surface and invite more sticking thereafter.

Carrots should be cut into slices instead of cubes, because the outside part, which is the darkest, is the richest. If cut into slices this part is more equally distributed.

An improved pie pan has a blade fastened to the center which revolves around the bottom of the pan, beneath the pie crust when the end protruding from the side of the dish is moved.

For a steamed cottage pudding, add a cupful of dates to the ordinary cottage pudding and steam the mixture instead of baking. This will be found excellent, being tasty as well as nutritious.

It is becoming more and more the fashion to serve fruit salads with game. These should be tossed in a French vinaigrette dressing of oil and vinegar, seasoned with salt and freshly ground black pepper.

### How to Use the Apple.

**Apple Custard Pie.**—Three cupfuls of milk, four eggs and one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of thick stewed apples, strained through a colander. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs lightly and mix the yolks well with the apples, flavoring with nutmeg. Then beat into this the milk and, lastly, the whites. Let the crust partly bake before turning in this filling. To be baked with only the one crust, like all custard pies.

**Apple Meringue.**—Pare, core and slice the apples; line a pudding-dish, bottom and sides with lady-fingers. Fill in the space with sliced apples. Separate three eggs; add to the yolks half a cupful of sugar; then add one pint of milk; pour this over the apples and bake in a moderate oven from thirty to thirty-five minutes. Make a meringue from the whites of the eggs, heap on top of the pudding; dust thickly with sugar; return to the oven a moment to brown, and serve cold.

**Apple Meringue Pie.**—Stew the apples and sweeten to taste. Mash smooth and season with nutmeg. Fill the crust and bake until just done. Put on no top crust. Take the whites of three eggs for each pie and whip to a stiff froth, and sweeten with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Flavor with rose-water or vanilla; beat until it will stand alone; then spread it on the pie one-half to one inch thick; set it back into the oven until the meringue is lightly browned. Eat cold.

**Irish Apple Pie.**—Pare and take out the cores of the apples, cutting each apple into four or eight pieces, according to their size. Lay them neatly in a baking dish, seasoning with brown sugar, and any spice, such as pounded cloves and cinnamon, or grated lemon peel. A little quince marmalade gives a fine flavor to the pie. Add a little water and cover with puff paste. Bake for an hour.

**English Apple Pie.**—In a dish two inches deep with a flange an inch wide put quartered apples until two-thirds full, add sugar, a little butter, a little cinnamon and water enough to cook the apples. Cover with a thin sheet of puffed paste. Lay an extra strip of paste on the flange and form a scallop finish. Sift powdered sugar over the top and bake. In serving lay a triangular piece of crust on the plate with a spoonful of apple beside it.

**German Apple Pie.**—Make a crust of one pint of flour and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder sifted together, a piece of butter as large as a walnut, one pinch of salt, one beaten egg and enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Roll the crust one-half inch thick and cover the bottom and sides of a buttered baking tin with it. Now cover the crust with quartered, juicy apples, sprinkle with a little cinnamon and molasses; bake in a rather quick oven till crust and apples are both a light brown; sprinkle over with sugar, keep in the oven five minutes more, and then serve.

### Lovers Should Not Be Too Sure.

One of the first rules taught by experience and knowledge of the world is that nothing ever comes up to our expectation, therefore it is a sound maxim to say: "Don't expect too much," says the St. Louis "Star."

In business, in amusements, in social life this rule applies, but it is in affairs of the heart that its most potent significance is made manifest.

Some people say (though we are none of us ready to accept this unromantic theory) that love marriages are often less successful than those which are entered into without any passion on either side.

To this we cannot entirely agree; but nevertheless, it is an undeniable fact that at the end of ten years the couple who united their lives on a good, sound basis of affection, congenial tastes and comradeship are often happier than those whose mutually ardent devotion was like an idyll culled from the pages of some romantic novel.

When napkins or tablecloths become worn they may be utilized for bibs or soft towels for the baby. When made into bibs it is well to make them double.

If leather in chair seats sticks to the clothing, sponge with a mixture of ether and alcohol, dampening the cloth lightly and following it by wiping off with a clean flannel, dampened with pure chloroform.

When books become badly soiled on the edges, if not gilt edged, close the book tightly and erase the marks with an ink eraser. This will cut off all the rough edges, all soiled marks, and leave the book quite clean.

Jerusalem artichokes, peeled and left in cold water to keep them from discoloring, and then sliced thin with a silver knife and served on lettuce leaves with a French dressing make a delicious dinner salad.

## TO THE WOMAN-

who will have to keep the Cream Separator you buy CLEAN.

ALL CREAM SEPARATORS are money makers and most of them are labor and time savers. Some save a little work and others save a good deal more, but the New Butterfly saves the most work, and for that reason you ought to get our free 1910 catalog before you buy a cream separator and read what hundreds of your sister women who have used both the New Butterfly and the other kind of separator have to say about the difference in time, work and trouble it takes to keep them clean.

IN THE NEW BUTTERFLY SEPARATOR there are no pipe shaped tubes to wash out; no crevices and corners to clean; no sharp perforations like a nutmeg grater to collect slime and butter fat; no loose parts to slide onto a wire frame and so be put back in place twice a day. The supply can is only waist high, has smooth, round, easily cleaned corners, removable faucet, and drains perfectly to the last drop of milk. The milk and cream spouts are wide open and easily cleaned, instead of the closed pipe shaped tubes used on other separators. There is only one piece inside the bowl, and that is our patented Skimming Device, made of pure aluminum—the non-rusting, easily cleaned, sanitary metal. You don't have to scrub it as you do the tin or tinned steel skimming devices used in other separators, because milk slime and butter fat won't stick to aluminum. This New Butterfly skimming device is patented by us in every dairy country of the world and is the only really great cream separator improvement of this decade. The hinged aluminum blades swing wide apart like the leaves of a book, opening up every part for quick and easy cleaning. There are no grooves or notches to watch for in putting the bowl together. You can assemble it with your eyes shut or in the dark. The New Butterfly Separator also has the skim milk outlet at the bottom of the bowl, making it absolutely self draining.

FOR ONLY \$14.85 we offer you our New Butterfly Jr. No. 1—the biggest cream separator value ever offered. This machine will skim a quart of milk a minute just as perfectly as any \$100.00 cream separator on the market and will last as long. It turns easily, skims perfectly and cleans easily. Has a 7 1/2 inch crank, enclosed dustproof and accident proof gears and a 2 1/2 gallon milk supply tank.

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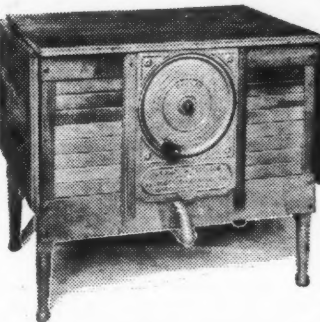
Every home needs—wants—must have it. Women buy eagerly. Agents excited. Orders coming thick and fast. Brand new. Field untouched. Nothing ever like it before. Never such a seller. Wonderful invention. Be quick—don't wait—experience unnecessary. Just listen! One woman made \$24 first half day. W. H. Morgan, Pa.: "Sold 45 Cleaners in 25 hours. Have sold 2 out of 3 persons canvassed." Marvelous results reported from every state. Read on about this great modern household invention. Millions have wanted—needed—for years. Only enjoyed by rich. Here at last for rich and poor. New Home Vacuum Cleaner—Blessing to all. Rushing, whirling, sucking air draws dirt, dust, germs from carpets, rugs, matting, while they remain on floor. Strange—bewildering—phenomenal. No electricity—no motors—no power. Operated in any home by a child or frail woman. Weighs 9 lbs. Different from anything ever seen. Purifies atmosphere—wards off disease—stops doctor bills. Sucks dirt from carpets, rugs, matting—from crevices, beneath radiators, furniture, behind doors, closets, etc. Sold on demonstration. Women can't resist. Shown in three minutes. Sold in five. Then on to the next. Women praising, make sales easy. Saves drudgery, cleaning, dusting. Saves taking up carpets—gives time and money. No more brooms, brushes, dust cloths. No more backache. Never such a money maker—never such a blessing to women. Never such a chance to make money easy—quick. Big profit on every sale. But you must hurry.

FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS.

Agencies going. Everybody on the jump. C. E. Goff, Mo.: "Sold 8 Y. Vacuums last Saturday—my first attempt." Gustave Anderson, Minn.: "Enclosed find orders for 12 Vacuum Cleaners. Ship prompt. One man sold a dozen 3 days." F. I. Pierce, N. Y.: "Wife more than pleased with Home Vacuum Cleaner. It does all and more than you claim for it." Prof. Geo. S. McDowell, Pa.: "Took 9 1/2 hours free dirt from carpet 10 x 13 ft." L. Bane, O.: "New Home Cleaner best ever. Have arranged for demonstrations in stores." And so it goes—all eager, all say, "It's great." So hurry. You can't fail. Get busy now. Grand invention—great seller. (Hurray! I do the money makers.) Get this money. Don't let it slip. How splendid to always have money in abundance. Break away! Send today. Don't write a letter—just a card. Only write—that's all. Begin now to make money. "Home Vacuum Cleaner a dandy; works to perfection—without raising dust." Gain freedom from drudgery, long hours, bossing, job hunting. You want more Agents, Salesmen, Managers—Men and women, at home or traveling, all or spare time to fill orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents. You can't make a mistake. Listen! John Logan gave up \$12 job driving team, now makes \$30 weekly. Write: "Sold 15 Cleaners to-day. Success is sure." That's the way they all run—So hurry and write. SEND NO MONEY. Just your name on a card. We'll send full instructions and offer good territory. We'll help; we'll start you making money. Write. R. ARMSTRONG MANUFACTURING CO., 112 Alms Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.

### READ HOW THE MONEY ROLLS IN.

Cleaners last Saturday—my first attempt." Gustave Anderson, Minn.: "Enclosed find orders for 12 Vacuum Cleaners. Ship prompt. One man sold a dozen 3 days." F. I. Pierce, N. Y.: "Wife more than pleased with Home Vacuum Cleaner. It does all and more than you claim for it." Prof. Geo. S. McDowell, Pa.: "Took 9 1/2 hours free dirt from carpet 10 x 13 ft." L. Bane, O.: "New Home Cleaner best ever. Have arranged for demonstrations in stores." And so it goes—all eager, all say, "It's great." So hurry. You can't fail. Get busy now. Grand invention—great seller. (Hurray! I do the money makers.) Get this money. Don't let it slip. How splendid to always have money in abundance. Break away! Send today. Don't write a letter—just a card. Only write—that's all. Begin now to make money. "Home Vacuum Cleaner a dandy; works to perfection—without raising dust." Gain freedom from drudgery, long hours, bossing, job hunting. You want more Agents, Salesmen, Managers—Men and women, at home or traveling, all or spare time to fill orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents. You can't make a mistake. Listen! John Logan gave up \$12 job driving team, now makes \$30 weekly. Write: "Sold 15 Cleaners to-day. Success is sure." That's the way they all run—So hurry and write. SEND NO MONEY. Just your name on a card. We'll send full instructions and offer good territory. We'll help; we'll start you making money. Write. R. ARMSTRONG MANUFACTURING CO., 112 Alms Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.



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It is hardly possible to say more than this. It is hardly possible to put the simple truth in plainer words. It would hardly seem possible to say it more convincingly.

The TRIAL of a DE LAVAL machine is free to every responsible man thinking of buying a cream separator. We have agents in every locality for this purpose. If you don't know the agent in your neighborhood send to us for his name and address and it will be a pleasure to give your inquiry prompt and courteous attention.

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To convince you, a Free Trial of our New Scientific Discovery will be sent, postpaid, in plain wrapper. No odor, no dust, kills quick and sure. Throw away those dirty, bad-smelling powders and liquids. Send your address at once to GIANT EXTERMINATOR CO., 1533 Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill. Send TO-DAY.

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USE **MENDETS** PATENT PATCH

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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BATTLE CREEK, MICH., U. S. A.

## Aunt Hannah's Replies

### Advice to a Young Story Writer.

Will Aunt Hannah kindly tell me where I can send the stories I write to be criticised, revised and typewritten? I will be thankful to learn as I wish to find out whether I have talent for writing stories.—A reader of Green's Fruit Grower.

Aunt Hannah's reply: There are in every city stenographers who will transcribe ms. on a typewriting machine. Their charges are usually not excessive. These stenographers will not reconstruct a story, but will improve it somewhat, correcting small errors. I do not know of any professional critic.

My advice to young story writers just beginning is that they write stories and not send them to any publisher but keep them for three, four or five years, continuing to write more stories as often as possible, aiming meanwhile to improve in plot construction and original expression. Avoid all hackneyed or worn out modes of expression such as "trembled like an aspen leaf," "along these lines," "rose from his ashes like the Phoenix," and similar expressions. Aim to be original not only in thought, but in expression. Do not write a story until you have something worthy to tell or until you have matured it in your mind.

Most young authors rush into print too hastily. If they will hold their stories in their own possession, after thoughts will come and additions and improvements can be made by the author, and our second thoughts are often better than our first.

Supposing at the end of five years you have collected twenty stories. Then read them over carefully and you will discover yourself that many of your productions are crude and poorly expressed. You will see at a glance how you can improve upon your best work. You will then decide to rewrite some of your stories, while others you will conclude are not good enough to be published.

I know that this is severe advice and will not be taken kindly by most young people who desire to get into print speedily, but rest assured that your first stories will not add to your reputation even if they are published. Your best friend would seek to prevent the publication of your first story, no matter how brilliant you may be.

In order to test the question as to whether you have ability or not, I suggest that the publishers to whom you send your ms. will settle that question. But still, you should not be discouraged if several publishers decline your ms. though it may be of some value though declined. It may be returned for the reason that the publishers have already accepted ms. on the topics which you discuss. Story writers and in fact all writers are poorly paid. There is more money in growing small fruits or in planting an orchard than in writing stories.

### About Getting New Teeth.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am in poor health and about to have my teeth taken out and a set of false teeth made. Kindly give me advice on this subject.—Constant Reader.

Aunt Hannah's reply: The operation you are about to undergo is a serious and painful one, but almost every person who lives many years must undergo this operation. It is the common lot of all who are fortunate enough to live long. Usually the dentist removes all of the teeth at once. If there are any roots of old broken off teeth they must be removed before the new plate can be made. My dentist has offered to come to my home with my family physician so that the operation may be performed more conveniently and safely for me. In that case my physician would thoroughly test my heart and my general condition and decide first whether it will be safe for me to take chloroform or ether. Then if my doctor consented to the teeth being extracted at that time the doctor would remain during the removal of the teeth so as to assist in restoring me in case there should be any indication of heart failure or other trouble. After the gums have healed somewhat, the dentist makes a temporary set of false teeth. These are worn until the gums have shrunk as far as they will, then the permanent set of false teeth is made. A near lady friend of mine had her teeth removed without taking chloroform, had a temporary set of teeth made, and finally a permanent set on a gold plate. She says she can eat as well with these teeth as with her natural teeth. She is surprised at the efficiency of this set of artificial teeth.

Secure the best dentist possible, one

who has a reputation for doing good work of this kind. Do not have your teeth removed until you are feeling strong, that is do not take it during a depression of your vitality. As to whether the weather should be cold or warm I would say that it does not make any difference unless you are stronger in cold weather.

If you put your real estate in the hands of an agent to sell, have a written understanding that there is to be no charge unless a sale is made and specify what commission you are to pay if the land is sold.

### Sayings of Miss Selina Lue.

Sympathy is jest the pure juice of the heart squeezed out for a friend.

Babies is like human beings, they can't always be counted on to do the best they know.

If grown-ups would just chew one another's good luck they would get a heap of satisfaction from it, I say.

The mother job is one that ain't cut out to suit everybody and them it fits have got a duty laid on 'em strong.

I can't always help but have more respect for a great big sinful camel than a mean little busybody gnat that pops in your mouth and does you an injury before you know he's there. Of the two I choose the camel to swallow, if swallow I must.

Vanity in a man is like a turkey gobbler a-strutting in November.

I don't hold with thinking up bad happenings onto people, for some time it might kinder hit 'em on some blind side we don't know about and take.

It's strange how one person's crank can turn the wheels of the whole family.

It always did seem a shame to me how folks hand a bride around on a feather, so to speak, and jest let the poor groom shift for himself like he were some sort of a criminal.

I always have been entertained from 5 o'clock when I get up to shake the stove and unlock the back door until I put out the lamp at night.

We bluff folks has to trust the babies to the good Lord a heap of the time, though I must say some of the mothers seem to leave 'em on His hands more'n as is fair.

I prefer to travel with a thinking critter a-pulling of me, instead of being druv by a little box of lightning that ain't got no conscience about running away with me.

When I see a curl of religion sprouting up I think it's best ter kinder shine on it pleasant-like, but not to take too much notice until it roots good.—From the novel, "Miss Selina Lue," by Mary Thompson Daviss.

Old Trunk.—If there is an old chest in your attic, look over its contents carefully—it may perhaps be worth while, as was a Connecticut woman's search the other day. She is a Miss Alice Bailey, whose mother dying in New London five months ago left a comfortable home to her, but little else. Miss Bailey is 57 years old and she looked forward to spending the rest of her life in the cozy little home, keeping the wolf from the door by sewing for her more prosperous neighbors and friends. One day Miss Bailey took a notion to go through an old cedar chest that her father, Capt. William Bailey, had carried to sea with him when he was master of whaling ships many years ago. She took out all the clothing, which had been kept there away from the moths, and at the bottom of the chest she found three bank books, which showed that \$3514 had been deposited. A hurried calculation was made by Samuel M. Hinckley, president of the Whaling bank, where the money was deposited, and it was found that compound interest for twenty years had accrued and the account is now worth considerably over \$10,000.

### Reflections of a Bachelor.

The thing that makes a man most conceited about himself is for a girl to tell him he doesn't seem so.

A man's idea of a bad temper is a wife who won't be scolded without scolding back.

The reason a girl can get so much out of her father by wheedling him is she can make him believe nobody could do it to him.

There is ever so much more steady, dependable fun in content than in happiness.

The man who wears the ties his wife picks out for him has the greatest contempt for the man who parts his hair the way his wife makes him.—New York "Press."

### Should Have Known Better.

"What's the matter?"

"Just quarreled with my wife."

"What about?"

"She said that a woman whom we met was beautiful and I agreed with her."—Houston "Press."

## SPRING and SUMMER STYLE BOOK and SAMPLES MAILED FREE

Made-to-Order

## Men's & Youths' Suits and Overcoats—\$10 to \$18



Save from \$4 to \$7 dealing direct with our Mill. Cut out dealers' profits. Our made-to-order \$10 to \$18 suits and overcoats are handsomely trimmed. Many new and choice patterns to select from. Fit, material, workmanship guaranteed.

Express charges prepaid east of Mississippi River, and allowances made on all orders west of it. Send at once for our illustrated Style Book and samples of cloth, directions for self-measurement, etc.

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211 Main Street, Somerville N. J.

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Hardy Everblooming  
6 Roses 25¢

On their own roots. ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER.

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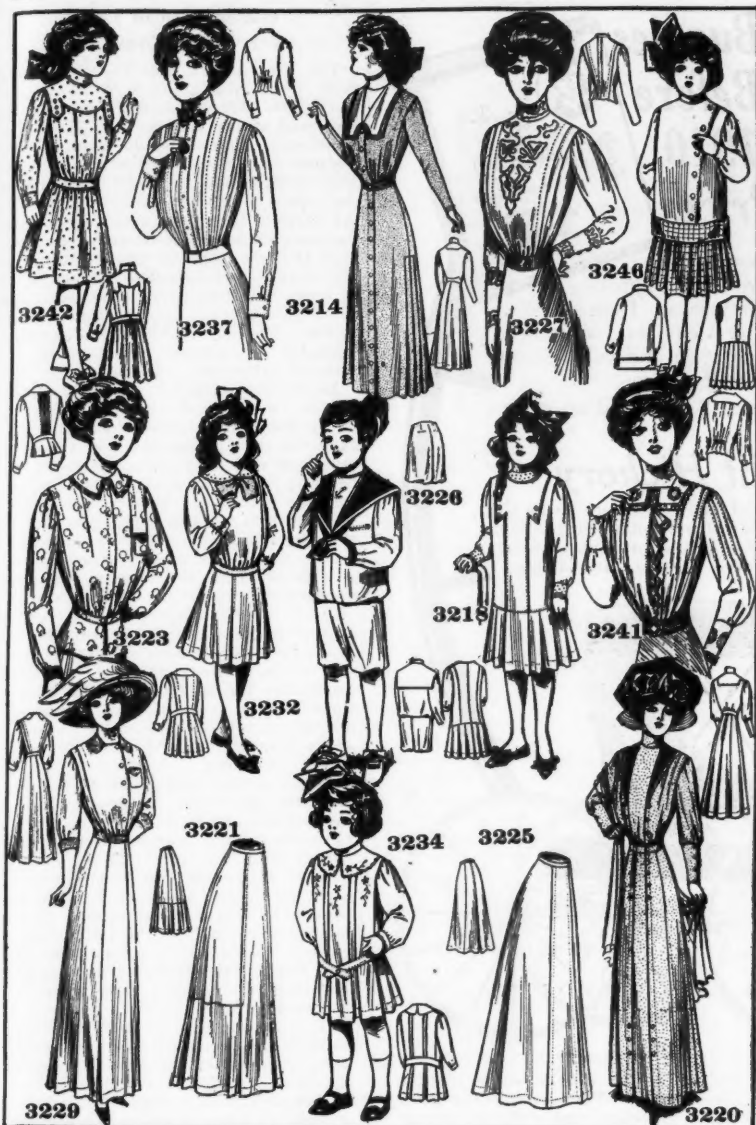
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### Clean Dirt.

There is such a thing as clean dirt—dirt that won't hurt you, even though you have it about you in larger quantities than your natural inclinations would prompt. "Such things as mud and soil, coal dust and ashes, paint or varnish, are almost as harmless as the clothes we wear," says Dr. R. G. Eccles in an article on "Dirty Hands," appearing in a scientific journal. Dirt is really dirt according to this authority only when it is unhygienic, that is, when it contains the germ of disease. As a horrible example of the havoc which can be wrought by unclean hands which handle food and cooking utensils, the article in question relates the case of "Typhoid Mary," whose career as a cook was traced from family to family where she had left behind her a trail of disease and death. Rather a gruesome tale, to be sure, and one not calculated to add to the peace of mind of the poor housewife who finds it beyond the limits of human possibility to be ever at the elbow of her cook to witness personally that she has cleaned her hands before putting them into the bread dough or handling the vegetables. It seems that the cook in question, because of certain slovenly personal habits, was a typhoid carrier, for in home after home where she worked the disease broke out, in many cases, resulting in death. "How many 'Typhoid Marys' there happen to be among the servants of those who read this article," writes the scientist, "it would be impossible to guess, but this much can be said that a careful watch of their habits by the mistress of the house, will soon tell whether they wash their polluted hands in the dish water or the wash basin." And this is not a pretty thought, perhaps, but one which it behooves every housekeeper who has the welfare of her family at heart to give some attention to.

### Sunflower Philosophy.

The older a man becomes, the more hills he is compelled to climb. It is age that makes a man look old; in a woman's case it is trouble. It is a contest these days over which will contain more different articles; the top bureau drawer, or the salad. Hatred takes time and energy and health. And the dividends on the investment are small and unsatisfactory. There are so many unpleasant experiences in the world that you needn't tell yours on the theory that you have a monopoly. We have a notion that "In Haste" written in one corner of an envelope, means as much as "Business of Importance" attached to a lodge notice. It will come to pass one of these days when a woman shows her work-hardened hands as a proof that her husband was not always considerate of her that he will extend his fingers torn and bleeding from trying to fasten her waist up the back, as proof that she was not always kind to him.—Atchison "Globe."

### A Beauty Cure.

The beauty cure that is engaging the attention of fashionable society, at the moment is the milk cure, and its only fault is that it is ridiculously cheap for a cure adopted by fashionable society. The milk is taken inwardly and outwardly, says "Health." A glass of hot milk slowly sipped at night composes the mind and prepares the body for restful slumber. Milk is rubbed into the face at night with a piece of soft linen and allowed to dry, and in the morning the face is washed in milk, but no soap must be used. Skin regularly washed in milk is declared to be proof against sunburn.

"Believe life; it teaches better than book and orator."—Goethe.



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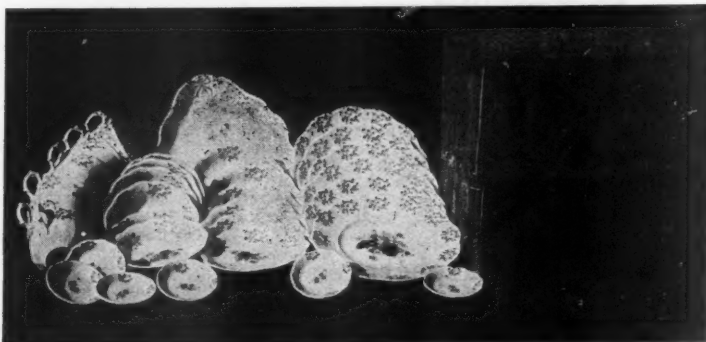
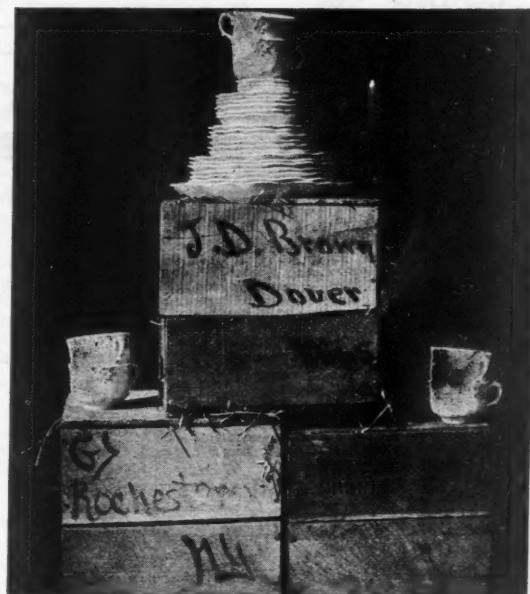
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When the writer visited the factory where this celebrated ware was made he took particular pains to inquire how it was that they could ship this fine china to all parts of the world and not break it.

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During the past three years we have been the means of delivering this set of dishes to several thousand families who have shown their appreciation of these dishes by writing us very handsome testimonials. These we are unable to print here owing to lack of space. But if you would like to see just what this ware is, drop us a postal card and we will send you the colored circular. This elegant 32 piece dinner set of Carrollton ware and Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$2.75. As a rule shipments are made from the factory by freight.

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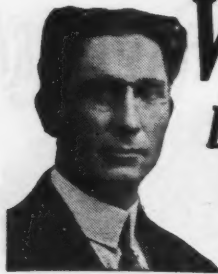
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### Soil of Western New York. By John R. Bowie, U. S. Bureau of Soils.

For maintaining and increasing the soil fertility the chief dependence is upon stable manures, although commercial fertilizers are used to a considerable degree, particularly in the production of more intensively farmed crops.

The soils of Livingston county are greatly diversified, owing to its wide range and topographic position and to a variety of natural agencies which have given rise to the formation of the soils. Thirty-five distinct soil types have been identified and mapped, derived from glacial till, glacial outwash, lake deposits, and reworked material through the upper valleys. Some of the soils consist almost exclusively of accumulations of organic matter in old ponds and lakes. Some are largely influenced by the weathering and decay of the underlying rock, but in general the soils are either directly or indirectly formed from materials ground up and deposited by the great continental ice-sheet which once covered practically all of New York state.

The higher southern portion of the county is occupied chiefly by the soils of the Volusia series, which have been formed by the feeble glaciation of the sandstone and shale rocks of the southern New York plateau. The Volusia silt loam is the most extensive type of this series in the county and a considerable portion of it has sunk to rather poor agricultural conditions and is farmed on an extensive system based largely on the production of oats and hay, with a minor amount of the dairy industry and some potato growing. This soil type is capable of improvement and at the present time constitutes the cheapest farm land to be found in Livingston county. Under improved systems of management it is capable of producing good crops of late Irish potatoes and good crops of oats, buckwheat, and hay. On this soil type alsike clover can alone be made to thrive under ordinary methods of farm management. In order to produce the medium varieties of red clover extensive liming of this soil is necessary. The soil is decidedly in need of additional organic matter, and dairying for the production of milk and butter, together with the production of stable manure for increasing the fertility of the land, will constitute one of the best methods for improving the agriculture of this section.

The Volusia loam is a more productive soil, also adapted to potatoes, hay, buckwheat and oats, and upon this soil red clover may generally be produced. It is also a fair section for the production of certain orchard fruits.

The soils of the Canadea series occupy the higher levels of the Genesee

valley in the southwestern portion of the county. These soils represent old lake deposits and consist largely of materials washed down from the adjoining hill lands and deposited under water. The heavier soils of this series are best adapted for the production of oats, wheat and hay.

The soils of the Genesee series constitute the alluvial bottom lands along the lower course of the Genesee river. These soils are deep, very fertile and subject to renewal by occasional or frequent overflows. The Genesee silt loam is the most extensive type of this series and is the most important agricultural soil of the county. It is largely utilized for the production of canning crops, principally peas, beans and sweet corn. Considerable areas are also used for pasturage in the production of food cattle and also for the production of hay.

Continued in next issue.

Life is not only for work. It is for one's self and for one's friends. The degree of joy that a man finds in his work is due to two things: the intensity or fullness of his vitality, and the congenial character of the work itself. When one is thoroughly well and vigorous, the mere joy of living, of merely being alive, is very great. At such a time the nature of the work does not matter to a large extent. The sense of having power at your command, and the delight of exerting it even in coal shoveling or selling goods is enough. When one is full of life, the mere feeling of fresh water or air on the skin, the taste of the plainest food, the exertion of muscular effort, the keenness of one's vision, the sight of color in the sky, or the sound of the wind or the waves—it takes nothing beyond these to make one jubilant, enthusiastic. —Gulick.

Orientation.—Orientation means that strange, baffling power by which many birds and animals find their way home in the dark. Fishes traverse worlds of water back to their spawning grounds; cats tied in a sack and taken over distances of many leagues find their way home again; horses after a water voyage of a hundred miles away from home have found their old places. In no end of similar cases the return path was found by other powers than sight and hearing. In some whales the eyes are set so far back in the head that they can see only rearward, seeming to sense their swift way by some organs of sense in the head or snout.

#### A Cautious Man.

The Cook who is likely to be law librarian here will keep out of the soup, never get into a stew, never spoil the broth, and never play Copenhagen.

#### Conservation of Boys.

By Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

The first man I ever married was a farm hand, and I was always proud of the job. He was under twenty, however, and at first I hesitated. His father objected, because the old man was accustomed to collect the boy's wages. He preferred to have the money rather than that his son have a wife. But I made the girl's father consult a lawyer, and we went ahead, married them, and rescued the boy from his exploiting father. The result demonstrated that the evils of early marriage were less than those of "skinning" the boy of his personal rights. He had to become a woman's husband to escape from being his father's property.

Boys are natural resources. They can be "worked out" as soil can be impoverished, by forever exacting the same thing of them and never fertilizing them with play. Country boys need rotation of experience as fields need rotation of crops. Boys are exploited, like a timbered hill when the nobility that crowns them is cut off and turned into money. And when the crop of boys is exhausted in the country town the community produces less of everything else.

Boys leave the farm because they are made to work like cattle. They sleep and eat in the house but they "work like horses." When a boy feels most at home in the barn his father ought to ask the question, "What am I doing to make him at home with me instead of the hired man?"

When a boy smells like a cow every time he comes into a closed room his mother instead of scolding him should help him to find associates among ladies rather than bovines. That boy is in danger of leaving the farm for hatred of it, or sinking to an animal level and ceasing to care. In the former case the farm loses him. In the latter case the church loses him; the school, the grange and the social gathering lose him, and the stable gets him. In both cases the community loses him.

The great men at Washington say that all classes must work together for the conservation of natural resources. The boy is a natural resource for whom the church should summon all kinds of people to work together in order that his soul may be saved for the heavenly city and his body saved from the earthly city. His mind should be conserved by a knowledge of the world about him. The country school should teach him the mysteries of the soil, the habits and value of birds, and the marvelous wealth of the vegetable world about him. Unfortunately the country school in America has wasted more boy property than all predatory corporations have wasted in the way of timber and water power.

The country church and school should make the community enjoyable for the boy. My first and most valued words of praise as a minister came to me from the father of a big family, who thanked me for giving his sons an opportunity for wholesome recreation and happy social life. I had no difficulty converting the souls of this family, because their minds and hearts were starved for social enjoyment and healthy human company.

Profit sharing, too, is as good on the farm as in the steel industry. Every farmer's son should have an allowance, even if the farm has to be mortgaged to pay it to him. If he were a laborer you would be obliged to pay him, and as he is both your son and your farm hand he has rights of ownership as well as wages to his credit. If you do not give him a square deal in the way of money, he will desert you when you need him most, and go out to practice upon the rest of the world the same unfair closeness which he learned on the farm where he was born and brought up.

T. P. O'Connor, the witty Irish parliamentarian, discussed at a dinner in New York the bull.

"The bull," said he, "Isn't confined to Ireland. It was an Englishman, you know—an English judge—who, being told—by a tramp that he was unmarried, replied: 'Well, that's a good thing for your wife.'"

"And it was a French soldier, who, sleeping in his tent with a stone jar for a pillow, replied on being asked if the jar wasn't hard: 'Oh, no; I've stuffed it, you see, with hay.'"

"And it was an American politician in New York who cried the other night from the tail-board of a dray: 'If we remain silent the people will not hear our heartrending cries!'"—Washington "Star."

Beulah—"When he kissed me last night I asked him to tell no one."  
Belle—"And did he?"  
Beulah—"Why, it wasn't two minutes before he repeated it."—Yonkers "Statesman."



## Smile.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Jacob Albert Ralsler.

I go my weary way along,  
With happy heart, and cheerful song.  
For me life has its ups and downs,  
But helps him naught, who always  
frowns.  
I knowing this, shall smile away,  
Perchance someone may catch a ray,  
And smile also, on seeing me,  
Then go his way more cheerfully.  
Methinks this is a happy plan,  
And very thing to cheer a man,  
Just try it once, and, when you do,  
See how the world smiles back at you.  
'Twill cost you naught to always smile,  
And scatter sunshine all the while.  
So try it once, and, when you do,  
See how the world smiles back at you.

## Why Strawberries are Soft.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: My strawberries are soft when picked and scarcely bear shipping. They soon go down. Is there a fertilizer I could use that would make them more firm, and where could I get it? The soil is sandy loam with a gravel subsoil. The varieties are Gandy, Corsican, Wm. Belt, Bubach. The fertilizer I've been using is barn yard manure. Any information you can give will be appreciated.—W. L. Kline, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: The strawberry is naturally a soft fruit. The old Wilson variety was considered firm and capable of enduring long shipments better than other varieties for the reason that it turned red before it was fully ripe. Other varieties like Corsican are nearly ripe before they are fully red, therefore if Corsican and similar varieties are not picked until highly colored they are over-ripe and will be soft. Even the old Wilson is soft when over-ripe. The varieties you mention are not noted for their firmness. Probably you allow your berries to get too ripe before you pick them. Strawberry growers in the southern states pick their berries before they are fully colored. If they were left on the vines until fully ripe they would not endure the long shipment to the northern states.

Varieties of strawberries will be more firm on some soils than on others. They are more inclined to be firm on clayey soil and more liable to be soft on sandy or mucky soils. Strawberries are not so firm during a wet season as they are during a drought. The larger the strawberry the softer it is apt to be, therefore, heavy fertilizing will tend to make the berries softer. Nitrate of soda applied to the soil tends to make the fruit more soft than other fertilizers.



Photograph of our late friend and subscriber, Mr. H. A. Terry, whose home was at Crescent, Iowa. Mr. Terry died about a year ago. He was one of the largest peony growers in the world. The view represents his peony plantation.

If your berries are over-ripe owing to successive rains or lack of pickers, fill your quart boxes only half full, or pick them in pint berry baskets and they will stand up much better.

Strawberries picked before they are fully ripe are never quite so good in quality as when left to ripen on the vines, but it seems necessary for the fruit grower to pick his strawberries before fully ripe in order to get them to market without bruising them. It is surprising how long a ripe strawberry will remain on the plant after it is colored and before it begins to decay. Careless pickers often leave ripe berries on the plants, which, being picked the next time, are long over-ripe, and these over-ripe berries give the basket of fruit a mussy appearance. A strawberry plantation should be picked every other day to prevent the berries from getting too ripe if they have to be carried several miles to market.

I have never shipped strawberries to distant cities. I have always found a market for them within a radius of twenty-five miles of Green's fruit farm. While Rochester is only twelve miles distant we never market any strawberries in that city. The farther we get away from Rochester the better market we have. We are not troubled much with soft berries owing to the fact that we pick them every other day, if possible, and hurry them off quickly to

market. If they must be held on the fruit farm over night some of the berries have been twenty-four hours picked before they get into the hands of the consumer, and must of necessity be somewhat soft.

## Care of Harness.

The average farm harness is neglected. It is often out in the storm and sleet. It is covered with sweat and dust. Remember that leather made into harness must be cleaned and oiled or it will not last long. The harness should be examined and repaired at least once a week. Now is the time to do this work. Send every harness to the shop with orders to overhaul every part and put the harness in first class shape. The collars particularly must be looked after and kept clean and repaired. Every farmer has considerable money invested in harness. It is wasteful to allow this harness to degenerate and become short lived through lack of washing and oiling. Some advise cleaning and oiling the harness without washing it. The oil applied should be induced to soak into the leather.—C. A. Green.

The Grocer's Wife—"Ach! no, my child, ye cannot to de beach go in de vinter; but ven de customers have went away, you may take your liddle pail unt shofel and play mit de granulated sugar."—"Harper's Magazine."

## That Little Happy Thought.

A helpful little Happy Thought went hastening on its way,  
All in the early morning of a long and busy day.  
"I've neither hands, nor feet, nor tongue," it mused, "but I'll not sorrow,  
For boys and girls are plentiful and so I'll merely borrow."

If "Satin finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,"  
Why, then, a little Happy Thought can set them working, too.  
And, judging from a-many things I notice every day,  
That helpful little Happy Thought is still upon its way.

—Minnie Leona Upton, in January "St. Nicholas."

## Umbrellas in History.

The umbrella being a seasonable topic, a Paris contemporary has been entertaining its readers with some particulars of this useful article. It was only after the Revolution, we learn, that umbrellas became general, although the usage dates from the depths of antiquity. Formerly ladies and gentlemen had the umbrella carried for them by a slave or servant. It then took the form of a canopy. In China it is a mark of distinction. The dignity of a person is shown by his umbrella by the number of stages. An umbrella of four stages is reserved for the Imperial family, the ordinary umbrella being of paper painted in oils. Eastern potentates signify their high esteem for powers with whom they have relations by sending through the ambassadors magnificent umbrellas adorned with gold and set with precious stones. Our contemporary further states that Queen Victoria presented the Sultan of Turkey with an umbrella that cost over \$15,000.—Philadelphia "Record."

## Genoa, "The Superb."

Genoa when seen from the sea richly deserves the title it has acquired of "the superb," for most of the town, being built on the lower hills of the Ligurian Alps, here is an unparalleled opportunity for the display of architectural magnificence. Besides being celebrated for its churches, palaces and pictures, Genoa can boast of having been the cradle of the banking business of the world, and even now more money matters are transacted there than in any other town in Italy. And to many of us, if we know nothing else about it, Genoa calls up pleasing memories of a cake, as beautiful Bath suggests a bun.

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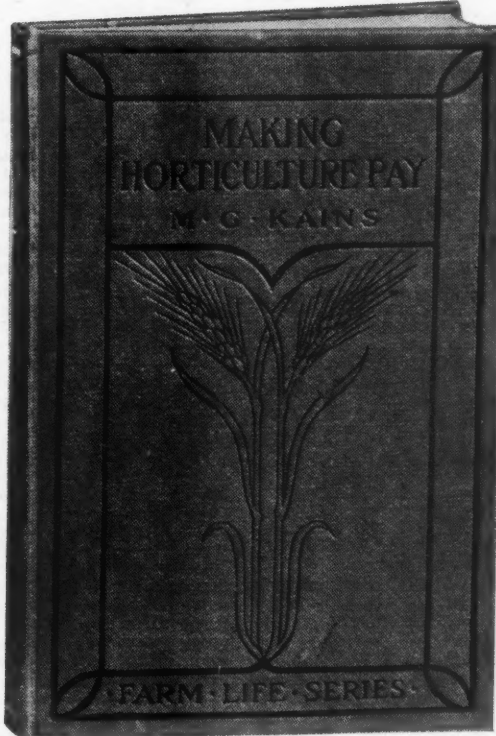
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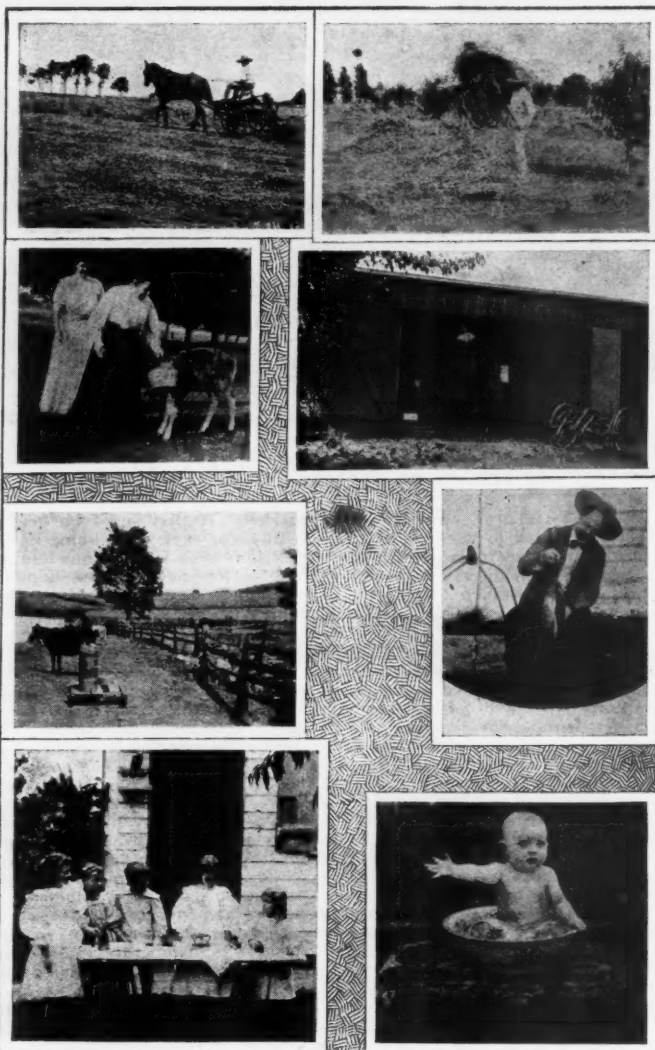
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This beautiful series of photographs was sent us by John L. Sproy, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower. The first photograph at the top is that of a hay tender which picks up the new mown hay and gives an opportunity to cure quickly. In the second photograph the neighbor is piling up the hay where its curing is completed before removal to the barn. The next lower photograph to the left is feeding the weaned calf. The next photograph to the right represents drawing in hay, the hay tender, an important farm implement, being seen nearby. In the next lower photograph we see the cows in the pasture waiting to be milked. In the next photograph the fisherman is counting his catch. In the next lower photograph the little folks are ironing clothes outdoors. In the last photograph the baby is enjoying a bath. Possibly the most important things in the world are the babies, at least this is what the mothers think. How much depends upon the character of the parents and the moral tone of the home in shaping the lives of babies.

### King Edward Eats New York State Apples.

A telegraphic report has been spread over this country to the effect that King Edward of England has found that the apples of western New York have found favor on his tables. The quality of western New York apples has long been known and appreciated. Queen Victoria was greatly pleased in the latter years of her life on receiving a barrel of Northern Spys, grown in the orchard of the late Joseph Harris, near the suburbs of Rochester, N. Y. Those apples were good enough for a queen. Now King Edward has decided that New York apples which he has eaten are good enough for a king. The apple is a northern fruit. While it will grow and bear fruit in the south it is in the north that the apple reaches its highest excellence in beauty, quality and productiveness.

A friend called on me yesterday who was thinking of planting an orange grove in Porto Rico. I asked him if he knew that the apple was more saleable than the orange. Then I asked him why he did not plant an apple orchard within five or six miles of Lake Ontario in western New York. I would rather take my chances from an apple orchard thus desirably located than from an orange grove in any part of the world. There are many beautiful and delicious fruits. Among these I can never forget the strawberry and grape, peach, pear and cherry, but the apple is king of them all. The apple is more than a delicacy. It is a substantial and wholesome food. A man might dine sumptuously on three or four fine apples.—C. A. Green.

North Pole Region.—"In some places," says the Commander, "on this coast in summer, the grass is thick and long as on a New England farm. Poppies bloom here with dandelions, buttercups and saxifrage; though to the best of my knowledge the flowers are all devoid of perfume. I have seen bumbees even north of Whale Sound; there are flies and mosquitoes, and even a few spiders. Among the fauna of this country are the deer, the Greenland caribou, the fox—both blue and white—the Arctic hare, the polar bear, and perhaps once in a generation a stray wolf."

"All great discoveries are made by men whose feelings run ahead of their thoughts."—C. H. Parkhurst.

The southern negro who is not possessed of a pig considers himself poor indeed. This is well known to the white people, so that when an ancient darky approached a white neighbor with the request that he "gib him er half er dollar ter help buy er pig," 'case dat yuther pig Ah had is done daid,' the desired amount was promptly forthcoming.

A few days later the white man met the old negro and inquired:

"Did you get another pig, uncle?"

"Deed Ah did, sah, an 'hit am a fine shoat, an' Ah sholy am much obleeged to you fer helpin' me, Mars Tom."

"Well, take better care of this one," Mars Tom suggested. "By the way," he added, idly, "what did the other pig die of—cholera?"

The old man pulled his forelock and smiled deprecatingly.

"Now, Mars Tom, whut-fur yo' all want er ax dat?" he said. "Foh a matter er fac', dat yuther pig died 'case Ah hit him on de haid wid er ax—he be in' fat an' de wedder jest right, an' me be in' hongry for fresh meat."—New York "Times."

### Cider Vinegar.

C. R. Melnelt has three barrels of cider in his cellar which does not sour. He asks how it may be converted into vinegar speedily.

C. A. Green's reply: The warmer the cellar the quicker cider will make vinegar. When warm weather comes I would remove the barrels outdoors, placing them in the shade of trees, or throwing blankets over them so that the barrels will not be warped by heat. By placing mother from an old vinegar barrel into each of the cider barrels you will hasten the making of vinegar. If you have not this mother draw a few gallons of strong vinegar and pour it into each of the barrels of cider. Apple cider is sometimes so far diluted with water that it will scarcely make good vinegar. Cider that has been operated upon to keep it sweet by adding chemicals might not make good vinegar.

Same old Monday—clothes to rub;  
Same old Tuesday—floors to scrub;  
Same old Wednesday—more or less;  
Same old Thursday—eat and dress;  
Friday, wifey dusts and cleans;  
Saturday, bakes bread and beans;  
Same old round, same things to do,  
Same old story—nothing new.

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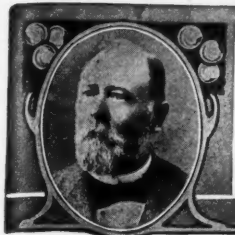
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## Breezes from New Hampshire

Written for Green's Fruit Grower  
by George B. Griffith.

### The Death and Funeral of George Washington.

Through the kindness of the proprietor of the Poughkeepsie museum, (N. Y.), I have been put in possession of the following interesting account of the death and funeral of our first President, who died December 14th, 1799. The article appeared in the Poughkeepsie "Journal," of the date of February 31, 1799, a copy of which was kindly shown me by the gentleman mentioned. The "Journal" was then "Published in Poughkeepsie, by Powers & Southwick, at the Post-office."

### FUNERAL OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

"George Town, Dec. 20, 1799.  
"On Wednesday last, the mortal part of Washington the Great—the father of his country and the friend of man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honors and funeral pomp.

"A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles round, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves, the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion—but, alas! the august inhabitant was now no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen!—Yes! fallen! fallen!

"In the long and lofty Portico where oft the hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse.

"The countenance still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit, which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive—a farewell view.

"On the ornament at the head of the coffin, was inscribed Surge ad Judicium—about the middle of the coffin, Glori a Deo—and on the silver plate,

"General George Washington, departed this life on the 14th Dec., 1799, Aet. 68."

"Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was moved—the band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe."

"When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed their lines—the clergy and the Masonic brothers and citizens descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the church was performed. The firing was repeated from the vessels in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

"Three general discharges by the infantry—the cavalry and one piece of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute of respect to the entombed Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States and to the venerable departed hero.

"The sun was now setting. Alas! the son of glory was set forever. No, the name of Washington—the American President and General—will triumph over death; the unclouded brightness of his glory will illuminate future ages."

The number of the "Journal" from which the writer has copied the above is draped in the deepest mourning. The paper has been carefully preserved 105 years, and was, when issued, in its fifteenth volume, which would make its commencement date back to the year 1784.

### A Famous Apple.

The famous Chazie apples, which are the most admired and expensive of all Canadian varieties, and sometimes bring as much as five pounds a barrel in Covent Garden, London, were not (according to a horticultural correspondent of mine in England) introduced from France in the colony, but were discovered by a lucky accident.

Chazie, a Dutchman, was well advanced in years in 1854. He owned a farm a few miles distant from the falls of Niagara, and on that farm he found growing a wild tree bearing the apple known as the Chazie—or "Swayzie," as some writers spell the name. Some

one had flung away the core of an apple; one of the seeds had fructified and grown into a tree bearing an apple with the flavor of the muskmelon, double the size of the lower Canada pomme grise, the same color and form.

### Saving for the Future.

Not many years ago the writer, while in one of the large cities of the west was accosted by an old lady who wanted to know the way to the Home for the Friendless. She was very poorly dressed but neat and clean, and every line of her careworn face and every intonation of her voice showed more than ordinary refinement and good breeding. She was surely one who had known the softer paths of life. While waiting for the car that would take her to her destination, the Home of the Friendless, I asked her about herself. She had been to the home before, but her proud spirit rebelled and she had left to begin; that late in life, to support herself. But she was old, youth and strength were too easily obtained to have any need for old age and weakness, therefore she was on her way back to the home. She was the daughter of a highly salaried railroad official and she had been the wife of a highly salaried insurance man, but in both instances no portion of the salary had been saved for those they had vowed to love and cherish.

This case is only one of thousands, and it is for us to decide whether our own case shall be a similar one. Shall we, when we are old and must make way for younger and abler men and women, sit under our vine and fig tree, content with knowing that our future, and the future of our dear ones, is secure, or shall we, too, seek a refuge in the Home of the Friendless? Friendless! A heart-breaking word that, a word whose meaning can be brushed away like magic if one has a comfortable nest egg in the bank, a home of one's own, and a dear face opposite that has smiled on us through both storm and sunshine. Let us not forget that each day adds a new leaf to the sealed ledgers of the past and that what we should do to insure our future we must do to-day.

"Take care of the dollars and later they will take care of you." Do you ever pass a beggar on the street or see a poor, half-starved or half-frozen old woman selling papers that the truth of the above wise maxim does not impress itself on you?

So just sit down for a few moments in a quiet spot and commune with yourself. Do it now, this minute, and ask yourself what has become of the money you have earned in the last few years. What have you to show for it? To be sure you have had "a good time," clothes to wear, food to eat, but those good times, those nice clothes or that food you have eaten, will not keep you warm, pay rent or feed you when you are old.

But just suppose you could look back five years and see that the first year you have saved \$100 (not quite \$2 per week), the next year (as your salary increased) \$150, the next \$200, the fourth year \$250, and the last year \$300, a grand total of \$1000, wouldn't you be justified in feeling proud of your work? You can surely do it. Start now and in five years look back and see it for yourself.

### Newest Notes of Science.

A system of wireless telegraphy which is said to be proof against outside interference, the invention of a Russian student, is being thoroughly tested by the military authorities of that country.

A writer in a British medical journal recently went at a great length into the subject of poisonous hair and whisker dyes, some of which, he said, rendered their users as intoxicated as if they had imbibed them.

German engineers are building an experimental railroad five miles long, the cars of which will be supported by balloons, the motive power being supplied by electricity through cables to which they will be attached.

A single lake in the southern part of Russia yields 400,000 tons of salt in favorable seasons and is said to have a visible supply in the shape of large layers on its bottom amounting to nearly one hundred million tons.

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HOSE—BELTING—PULLEYS. Spray hose—Blackstone, our continuous length hose and other brands. Remnant lengths at low prices. Good second hand belts and pulleys. Write us direct. Atlantic Mill Supply Co., Wilmington, Del.

MILLIONS of early and late vegetable plants for sale, transplanted or not, all kinds and varieties; also geraniums, coleus, cannas, salvias, pansies, etc., for bedding and decorating purposes. Write for prices. Bryan's Flower and Truck Farm, Washington, New Jersey.

MEN WANTED—To prepare for railway mail, internal revenue, customs and postoffice examinations. \$50.00 to \$125.00 monthly. Annual vacations. Short hours. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Country and city residents stand equal chances. Political influence unnecessary. Over 15,000 appointments to be made this year. Write immediately for schedule showing spring examination places and dates. To advertise, we are preparing candidates free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R, 69, Rochester, N. Y.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 30

T. J. Roseman Secretary.

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLEIGH, Vice-Pres. J. W. BALL, Sec'y.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

Price, Three Years for \$1.00. Postage Free.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. in these pages.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

—Dear Reader: Can you afford not to continue to be a subscriber to this publication?

—Help us to extend the circulation of Green's Fruit Grower by telling your neighbor all about it.

—Read pages one and two carefully, this issue, and you may save yourself many dollars before the year ends.

—Beet sugar making is at yet an infant industry, with \$130,000,000 invested. It is not old enough in this country to be developed without protection. But there are many indications that tend to show how we may some day compete with the world in the production of beet sugar.

—This year 72 per cent. of the United States national revenues is chargeable against war. Wars of the past take 31 per cent. for pensions, and possible wars of the future take 41 per cent. for army and navy upkeep.

—In North Dakota we have a couple of plumage and game bird refuges, in Michigan two, in Wyoming one. Perhaps not every one knows that we have fifty-three bird refuges, all established by Theodore Roosevelt. The total acreage of these bird reserves is not very large, and they are made up of lands otherwise worthless.

—In horticulture, as in other lines of work, the most careful and painstaking effort secures best results. In the effort to control codling moth and fungous diseases, E. F. Stephens, of Nebraska, has been using power sprayers for nineteen years. He sprays three or four times yearly, prunes annually, fertilizes heavily and has cultivated thoroughly for thirty-five years, with the result at the Nebraska State Fair, August 31st to September 4th, 1908, he was awarded all the larger first premiums in the fruit department, fifty-three first premiums.

—The farm products imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1907—the year of highest record—amounted in value to nearly \$627,000,000. The imports for 1908 were valued at \$540,000,000 in round numbers, and the average for the five years 1901-1905 was a trifle over \$455,000,000.

—It was claimed by Mr. Fraser that farmers of New York state could do better financially by adopting the box method of packing for apples 1-3-8 inches in diameter and larger instead of using barrels, but he did not advocate using boxes for seconds and the poorest fruit. The box method is generally used in the west now for the better class of fruit, and eliminates to a large extent the chances of fraud by unscrupulous packers.

—Apparently the tariff schedules between the United States and Germany have been adjusted and the duty on American apples is not likely to be increased. Furthermore, it is understood that under the new arrangement the duty on apples wrapped in paper or packed with excelsior cushions will be the same as on those unwrapped and packed without cushions. Shipments of the best grades of apples to Hamburg are strongly advised.

—Half to three-quarters of all the grape vines planted in the United States, exclusive of the Pacific coast, are grown in Fredonia, N. Y. Although this industry is centered in a village of less than 6000 people, it represents a large investment of capital, employs several hundred during the season, and produces an annual output of over \$200,000. Here in this one locality are grown annually over 15,000,000 salable grape vines.

—Bulletin 253 of the Michigan Agricultural College gives an account of the actual returns secured from three mature and somewhat neglected apple orchards which were renovated and carefully managed for a period of five years. The total expense of managing these three orchards was \$531.00, the total returns were \$1367.00; the average net profits per year were \$167.00; the average net

profit per acre per year, \$104.00. The bulletin also includes a statement of how old orchards may be renovated most advantageously.

—According to the president of the American Warehousemen's Association there were 1,500,000,000 eggs in cold storage in the United States on the first of last September, where they were held to force higher prices. In other words, the monopolists are responsible for a situation for which many persons have been disposed to blame the meek and lowly hen.

—For the first time in five years, European eggs are being imported into this country. Foreign eggs are still coming. They are all shipped by brokers from Hull, Eng., but were gathered originally from Austria, France and Germany. All the foreign eggs are coated on the outside of the shell with a secret compound of paraffine. They are sold at wholesale for a cent or so more a dozen than the price of the domestic stored eggs, of from 23 to 24 cents.

—The Senate Committee which has been visiting the government irrigation works in the west has decided to recommend to Congress a bond issue of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 "for the immediate completion of thirty-two approved projects." The bonds to be paid off gradually out of revenues received from public lands. President Taft, in his Spokane speech, announced himself in favor of the issue of bonds for this purpose.

—Five lions, a leopard, and a variety of other wild animals, the gift of former President Roosevelt to the Zoo at Washington, D. C., were unloaded from the German steamer "Polkoffers" here recently. The work of unloading the wild beasts was a ticklish undertaking for the longshoremen and a large crowd watched the operation. The animals were presented to Colonel Roosevelt by an African ranchman who captured them when they were young.

—America seems to be losing her place as a bread-basket for the world. Food-stuff exports last year fell off heavily as compared with the previous year, while foodstuff imports increased. Exports in 1908 amounted to \$493,046,981, while last year they amounted only to \$399,950,419, a decrease of almost 19 per cent. Imports for 1908 amounted to \$292,299,391, while last year they totaled \$334,430,105, an increase of nearly 15 per cent.

—To provide an emergency fund with which to fight the spread of the brown-tail moth, a bill appropriating \$50,000 has been introduced in the Legislature. Commissioner Pearson, of the State Department of Agriculture, said to-day that this pest is creeping nearer the borders of New York from New England, and that the sum will be used only in case of an emergency which, if not dealt with promptly, might result in widespread losses to the people of the state.

—Consul Church Howe, stationed at Manchester, England, gives facts regarding the apple market at that great distributing point. The most important fact brought out by the consular agent is that American apples, when honestly graded, well packed and opportunely shipped, are prime favorites in the English and Scotch markets. The trade has become sufficiently acquainted with the principal varieties to appreciate their good qualities, and all that remains to secure a staple market is adherence to quality and form in packing. Bad grading appears to be the prevailing fault of American fruit men, who are slow to learn that it means that what good fruit there may be in the package is sacrificed, buyers fixing the value on the common or inferior fruit.

—New Jersey, small in size, is one of the fruit producing states that ranks very high. Some of the farms devoted to edibles that come under that head are of such a large area that they would make a respectable showing if placed

near those of southern California, where bigness is the rule. One of these orchards is in Gloucester county and contains 30,000 apple trees, 8000 pear trees, 4000 peach trees, and 30 acres of grape vines. Another orchard that is regarded with great pride is in Burlington county. It includes 128 acres of pear trees, 120 acres of peaches, 170 acres of apples, and 50 acres of chestnuts. It is almost unnecessary to state that the quality of the Jersey product does not permit of much improvement.

—Estimates of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions and fortune vary largely. It is conceded that in charity he has but one leader—Andrew Carnegie—and the best opinion is that Mr. Rockefeller has given away about \$131,000,000, as against \$162,000,000 for Mr. Carnegie. The leading Rockefeller gifts have been: General Education Board, \$53,000,000; University of Chicago, \$25,000,000; Rush Medical College, \$6,000,000; Institute for Medical Research, \$4,300,000; churches (known), \$3,100,000. How much Mr. Rockefeller has left is even harder to guess than how much he has given away. In 1907, Frederick T. Gates, one of Rockefeller's agents in charity, said: "Mr. Rockefeller himself has authorized the statement that his fortune cannot exceed \$200,000,000, and that in his most prosperous year his income was not above \$20,000,000. His holdings of Standard Oil stock are not above 20 per cent. of the total issue outstanding." On the other hand, the late H. H. Rogers is quoted as having said in 1906: "I know for a fact that Mr. Rockefeller's income will exceed \$60,000,000 next year."

—A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the United States drank the essence of more than a billion pounds of coffee in 1909, valued at \$86,000,000. That was about a dollar's worth of coffee for every person in the United States. Tea is not such a favorite. Only a little more than a hundred million pounds, valued at about \$16,000,000, came in. In spirits, wines and malt liquors, the nation touched its highest record for importation in 1909, consuming foreign products of that kind to the value of more than \$26,000,000 more than twice as much as was imported in 1899. South America supplied most of the coffee, Asia most of the tea and Europe most of the wines and liquors. The United States is the world's largest coffee drinker, and Great Britain is the world's greatest consumer of tea.

—It costs more to get the common necessities of life in the United States to-day than in any other country in the world. This startling statement is made by James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, in an address recently delivered. Secretary Wilson discussed "The Present Food Crisis" in a way that was original and forceful. The secretary said he believed the American people to be suffering at present not so much from the high cost of living as from the cost of high living, his statement being: "It has been said an American is the best fed, best clothed, best educated, and best housed man upon earth. We shall have to add now that he is the most expensively fed."

—During the past few years Uncle Sam has acquired a great grapefruit (pomelo) appetite. This winter's supply of the fruit will exceed 4,000,000 boxes or half a billion pomelos. The pomelo, or half a billion pomelos. The grapefruit receives its name on account of the way it grows. The yellow globules grow in clusters of a dozen or more. Only a few years ago it was a thing despised, gastronomically. Fifteen years ago grapefruit was placed on the bill of fare of Uncle Sam and the demand has increased. Now enough grapefruit is eaten in this country to make a gorgeous yellow necklace reaching around the world. It has only been within the past fifteen years that the pomelo, or grapefruit, has been regarded as a commercial fruit. The cultivation has grown in Florida, Jamaica and the island of Pines to an enormous scale. Florida produces about 1,000,000 boxes of the total 4,000,000 and has become the grapefruit garden of the world. Growing, the grapefruit is spectacular, dangling in great bunches of pale yellow globes on a tree that attains a height of thirty feet. The fruit ships well and its pungent flavor has made an appeal to the jaded stomachs of an overworked nation.

—Last year the New York state agricultural college at Ithaca, in co-operation with the railroads, ran two special educational farm trains through the state. Such trains had accomplished much good in the far west, but in the Empire state the project was regarded as an experiment. That the experiment was successful is indicated by the fact that it will be repeated, arrangements having been made to run a train carrying an educational fruit exhibit through selected portions of the state. Apples from Idaho, Montana and other states of the west will be shown in comparison with New York state fruit. It is said that, contrary to intimations which have been given out by western fruit shippers, New York state apples excel those of the west as to both appearance and quality in many of the commercial varieties. Besides apples, grapes and pears will be shown. The exhibit will occupy two cars, one for the fruit itself, and the other for an exhibit of insect pests, plant diseases, and a demonstration of the commercial packing of fruit by an expert. The latter feature will be of immense value to western and central New York fruit growers, as it will enable them to obtain information which will produce the best results in disposing of the products of orchards.

—A Good Indorsement.—J. Pierpont Morgan at the recent diocesan convention in New York, amused a group of clergymen with the story of a minister. "He was as ignorant, as a good man, of financial matters," said Mr. Morgan, "as the average financier is ignorant of matters ecclesiastical." "He once received a check—the first he had ever got in his life—and took it to a bank for payment." "But you must indorse the check," said the paying teller, returning it through his little window. "Indorse it?" said the old minister, in a puzzled tone. "Yes, of course. It must be indorsed on the back." "I see," said the minister. And, turning the check over, he wrote across the back of it: "I heartily indorse this check."—St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

## SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD'S WEALTH PRODUCTION.

PERCENTAGE	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
CORN										
COTTON										
COPPER										
PETROLEUM										
COAL										
STEEL										
PIG IRON										
RAILROADS										
GOLD										
WHEAT										
COTTON SPINDLES										
SILVER										
FOREIGN TRADE										
WOOL										

Referring to the above chart we find that the United States produces 70 per cent. of all the corn grown in the world; Cotton, 60 per cent.; Copper, 50 per cent., etc. Note the production of Coal, Steel, Pig Iron, and Railroads are all 40 per cent.—Editor.



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What is there that will make the woman on the farm feel more independent or self-reliant than having a horse which she can drive at will. The horse should be gentle and not too fast. Many times the farmer has not time to take his wife out riding. If she has a horse which she can hitch up herself and drive, it will add greatly to the pleasure of the wife or daughter of the farmer or fruit grower.

### The Girl on the Farm.

By Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

The modern woman is waking up to ask the world, "What about me?" American and European history has done much in a century for the man. But just before he has got himself settled and prospered, his sister becomes restless. We have heard about the boy on the farm. What about the girl?

The boy's problem is one of money-making. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations exist for him, but who will look after his sister? Her place shall be determined by marriage, of course. In the country there are not so many fields of respectable independent employment of women as in the city. Woman's life is always social. Unless a deliberate effort is undertaken in this prosperous generation to make country life acceptable to woman, we shall hear not only of the boys continuing to leave the farm, but of the removal of the home life from the country, due to the departure of the daughters of the farm.

After a night at a farm house, I was driven eight miles to the station by the farmer's daughter. She was going to her music teacher for a lesson on the guitar, and I was going to the railway station. She was as charming and cultivated as any town girl. Her father's prosperity was evident in her manners, her dress and her self-possession; but I could not learn that in the country-side she had any companion or any social life, though her father was buying his second automobile with in two years. The telephone, the daily paper and the progressive weekly magazine were in evidence in the farm house "sitting room." But the comfortable sleigh in which we rode had evidently no social value. The old merry days in the country had departed, and the new prosperity had brought nothing with it but work. We left her brother in the great barn beginning his all day long chores.

I recently visited a New England country-side in October. We went by invitation to a husking-bee, and great numbers of young people were present. But the old merry customs, though known to all, were out of practice. The young people seemed to be unacquainted. Hard labor and the distractions of the town had taken the warmth out of country life. There were no free manners, there was no intimate acquaintance and there was no charm of social unity among them.

Another community with which I have intimate acquaintance exhibits dire problems of a moral sort. The lands of the town are owned by two classes of residents, the old and degenerate who are clinging to the land in pitiful obedience to ancient ideals of life, and the new prosperous farmers who have discovered how to make farming profitable in serving the new markets. Neither of these classes is any help to the growing younger generation. The old are too dull and dead, and the new are too industrious and thrifty. The social life which once blessed the country-side, which the elders remember, has passed away, forever. Nothing has taken its place.

Upon the life of growing girls these conditions of social coldness and degeneracy and disorder have a starving or a dissipating effect. For them there is little opportunity in scientific agri-

culture. The industries of the farm house have been in a lesser degree re-organized for them than have the industries in which their brothers must work. The farm house is more conservative to change than the barn. The drudgery of the kitchen is more like the drudgery of the kitchen in old times. The country school in which the farmer's daughter remains longer than his son has less to offer her proportionately, than in the old days.

The cultivation of social life in the country must begin and must end with the cultivation of the group life of the women. Women are the organizers of social life in all communities. They are more intensely loyal, and more conservative, and the moral life of a people which is the product of group organization is of greater conscious importance to a woman than to a man. The country church has a great duty in the organization of the life of country women. Societies with a biblical or religious purpose can be more easily organized among women than among men. The philanthropic problems of the country can be committed to the women of the parish, and will be wisely managed by them. The first problem is that of leadership, and the woman of social standing will find in this field her greatest opportunity. After the problem of leadership comes the problem of purpose and missionary, philanthropic, literary, and ethical purpose may be serviceable in particular communities.

### Two Anecdotes.

Baron Rothschild was once caught in a predicament that many people experience daily, and that is getting into a conveyance of some kind and then not having the money to pay the fare.

The driver of the omnibus into which Rothschild entered demanded his fare, and the Baron, feeling in his pockets, discovered that he had no change. The driver was very angry. "What did you get in for, if you have no money?" "I am Baron Rothschild," explained the great capitalist, "and there is my card."

The driver scornfully tossed the card away. "Never heard of you before," said he, "and don't want to hear of you again. What I want is your fare." The banker was in great haste. "Look here. I've an order for a million," he said; "give me the change." And he proffered a coupon for that amount.

The driver stared and the passengers laughed. Fortunately a friend of the baron entered the omnibus at the moment, and, taking in the situation, immediately paid the fare. The driver, realizing his mistake, and feeling remorseful, said to the baron:

"If you want ten francs, sir, I don't mind lending them to you on my own account."

The art of painting pictures so near to life as to deceive the naked eye is very old. Pliny relates that Zeuxis once painted some grapes so naturally that birds used to come and peck at them, and that Parrhasius once painted a curtain so artfully that Zeuxis desired to draw it aside that he could see the picture it hid. Discovering his error, he confessed himself outdone, as he had only imposed on birds, whereas Parrhasius had deceived the human intellect. Another time Zeuxis painted a boy with some grapes, and when the birds again flew at the grapes he was very angry, saying that he was certainly at fault with the picture. He reasoned that had it been perfect the birds would have been frightened away by the boy.

Caius Valerius Flaccus says that Zeuxis's death was occasioned by an immoderate fit of laughter on looking at the comic picture he had drawn of an old woman.—Philadelphia "Ledger."

### Points in New York Fruit Growing.

Heard at the Convention.

Cornell—"Scrapping rough bark off old pear trees checked the pear psylla." Prof. Hedrick—"The less you prune young apple trees the sooner they will come into bearing."

"Lime will sweeten acid soil, make plant food available and render tough soil more favorable."

"New York Experimental Station pays a rental of \$1500 for ten acres of bearing apple orchard and is making money on the transaction."

Secretary Gillette—"I have grafted several Seckel on Kefflers and the grafts, now seven or eight years old, have proved a success."

### Fruit Bearing Periods.

Somebody has estimated from statistics that fruit trees and bushes will bear for the following periods:

- Apples—Twenty-five to forty years.
- Blackberry—Six to fourteen years.
- Currant—Twenty years.
- Gooseberry—Eight to twelve years.
- Pear—Fifty to seventy-five years.
- Plum—Twenty to twenty-five years.
- Raspberry—Six to fourteen years.

*Cheap twine is not good economy*

**W**E want every farmer in this country who uses our twines to go through the entire harvest season without one break in the field. We have set out to make that the standard test of all twines, and we believe that I H C twine comes nearer being such a grade than any other twine.

We have taken this matter the more seriously because we have stood back of the Sisal and Standard Sisal twines and the better grades of Manila ever since twine was made.

85 to 90 per cent of all the twine used is Sisal. It comes in a larger strand than the Manila twine; and, as all binders are adjusted to use this twine, the result has been that the bigger, stronger twine has proved more satisfactory in actual mechanical binding. Its only equal is the higher grade, higher priced Manila, which also bears the I H C trade-mark.

These two twines represent the highest point of excellence thus far attained in binder twine. You get the best when you ask your dealer for an

### I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal—Manila or Pure Manila

You get a twine that has made its record in millions of wheat fields.

One that is guaranteed of standard length and standard strength.

One that is smooth-running; that works at a steady tension, without kinking or tangling in the twine box, and consequently without any loss.

One that has the smallest percentage of breaks and that works well in binder knotter. Good binder twine is as important to you during harvest as good weather. You cannot regulate the weather, but you can pick your twine. If you want to be positive that you will have no twine delays, choose your twine—Sisal 500-ft.; Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) 500-ft.; Manila 600-ft., or Pure Manila 650-ft., from any of the following I H C brands:

**Champion Deering McCormick  
Milwaukee Osborne Plano International**

These brands mean time-insurance for you during harvest.

Let your local agent know well in advance what your needs will be. The mills are working now. And if you want more interesting facts on binder twine, write us for particulars.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A.**  
(Incorporated)



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## \$5.00 Safety Razor Almost Given Away



If you still cling to the old fashioned cut and scratch Razor, you are certainly missing the comforts of Shaving.

Grains Safety Quick Shaver does the work of the best high priced safety razor at one-tenth the cost. In style, appearance, quality, materials, durability, it is equal to any \$5.00 Safety outfit on the market. Its blades are of the best steel procurable. They are tempered, ground and honed to the keenest edge, hair-tested before leaving factory, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. You must see this Modern Barber to appreciate its value. You must use it to enjoy its comforts. It's something entirely new in the Safety Razor line. Different and better than most any other \$5.00 safety razor on the market, no matter what the price.

**In Order to Quickly Introduce in Every City, Town and Hamlet in the United States.**

### Special Advertising Offer

To introduce Grains Safety Quick Shaver in your locality, we offer to every reader of this paper the complete \$5.00 outfit for almost nothing. Send us only ninety-seven cents AT ONCE and we will promptly send you, entirely prepaid, the Grains Safety Quick Shaver Outfit, complete, including the high-polish, silver Blade Retainer, Stroppler Handle and Holder and a full set of blades all in a fine leather finished case, as handsome an outfit as money can put up. Remember this Special Advertising Offer is for a short time only.

Send TODAY. Shave yourself TOMORROW and every day with a Grains Safety Quick Shaver that does not Cut, Scrape or Mar the face. A razor that is sold at a price within the reach of all.

All you need do is to refer to this advertisement, enclosing ninety-seven cents with your name and full address and the complete Grains Safety Outfit exactly as described will be sent at once entirely prepaid. L. C. Grains Co., 1593 Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill.

## HOMES FURNISHED ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS

We give our customers from 10 to 30 months in which to settle for purchases they make of us. Just consider what a convenience this would be to you. It would give you immediate use of the furnishings you order to enjoy in your own home while paying for them in small amounts from month to month as you earn the money. It's by far the most generous credit service offered by any homefurnishing institution in America today. We charge absolutely nothing for this credit accommodation—no interest—no extras of any kind.



**Catalog No. 114 Free**

Our Big New Catalog tells all about this most worthy plan of monthly payments. Write for the catalog and learn how easy we'll make it for you—no matter what your income may be—to have everything you want for your home. This great catalog is beautifully illustrated, a considerable portion of it being reproduced in colors. It quotes factory prices on Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Stoves, Pianos, Go-Carts, Refrigerators, Silverware, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Lamps, Clocks, etc.

**Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.**  
Dept. 12 223 to 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.  
Largest, oldest and best known homefurnishing concern in America—Est. 1866—65 years of success—22 great stores—700,000 customers.



## WHAT DO YOU WANT OF THIS LIST OF PLANTS VINES AND TREES FROM OUR NURSERIES?



ROSE MAGNA CHARTA

of plum trees in three sizes—largest size, medium size and smaller size. We call attention particularly to such valuable plums as Lombard, York State, Thanksgiving, German Prune, BEAUTY OF NAPLES, Lawson, Gueii, Reine Claude, Italian Prune, Bradshaw, and Japan plums such as Abundance, Burbank, Red June.

**EXTRA HEAVY TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSE BUSHES.** We have a large supply of these beautiful rose bushes, which will blossom this summer, in the following varieties: Magna Charta pink, Madam Plantier white, Lady Gay, Crimson Rambler red, a climbing rose, Dorothy Perkins pink, and many other valuable varieties. We consider Magna Charta not only one of the largest and most beautiful roses, but a variety which cares for itself and will thrive under favorable conditions better than any other rose known, unless it be the Live-forever rose.

### Plum Trees

We have unsold a big stock of leading varieties



### Cherry Trees

We have a big supply of both sweet and sour or hardy cherry trees in three sizes—largest size, medium and smallest sizes. We also offer one-year-old cherry trees which many prefer to the large trees.

### ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, VINES AND TREES



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, one of our leaders. Nothing better.

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### Parting Words.

Abner Wilcox brung some eggs in t' sell; an' Ezry Beggs Counts 'em out, an' Abner waits Fer his money, 'cuz he hates T' give credit; an' he says: "Good Lord keep ye, Brother Ez! It's a wicked world an' we Ain't jist what we orto be!"

An' nex' day, why Ezry Beggs Says thet half of Abner's eggs Proves them partin' words of his Jist ez true ez Scripture is!

Abner Wilcox allus brung Some good sayin' on his tongue 'Bout th' wickedness of sin When he brung his butter in.

Set his crock right down an' say: "Good Lord guard ye on yer way, Brother Ez—life's jist a span, Let's be decent ez we can!"

Ezry says it was a sin (When he put his tryer in) Abner's butter hadn't heard Brother Abner's partin' word!

Abner brung some broilers, all Dressed along in early fall, An' got top-notch price becuz Of how scarce young chickens wuz! "Years is passin', Ez," says he "Gittin' older, you an' me, But we ain't real old ez long Ez the heart is full of song!"

An' nex' day, why, Ezry, he Told it t' Hod an' me: "Too bad," Ezry says, "by jing, Abner's broilers couldn't sing!" —"Woman's Home Companion."

### March.

There is an old proverb which represents March as borrowing three days from April:

"The first is shall be wind and weet; The next it shall be snow and sleet; The third it shall be sic a freeze— Shall gar the birds stick to the trees."

But it is a point not yet decided whether these "borrowed days" are the last three of March or the first three of April. Whether those who were bound by the superstition neither to borrow nor lend on these "borrowed days" observed six days, or arbitrarily fixed upon one of the other three, we cannot tell. According to another old proverb, "It comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion." March must borrow a few days at the beginning from somebody else, also, and thus proves a very grasping month, determinad to get all he can out of his neighbors. But, be that as it may, we surely will, none of us, object to the mild, lamb-like countenance with which he makes his bow, even though we know what is to come after.

Yes, March has the reputation of being the bad boy among the months—a rough, rude, noisy, blustering fellow, and so destructive that the young year sometimes grows desperate over his reckless ways. Just look at him, roaring and slashing through the forest, wrenching the slender young branches from the trees that she sets such store ty for summer beauty, and wreaking his mischievous vengeance on the clinging vines. He is in close league with Jack Frost, and, together they play many a cruel prank. The worst of it is the sick people. He seems to have no mercy on them, and his young mother sighs to think how little comfort her children seem to be giving in the world. But be comforted, little woman; there is a need be for it all. The rough winds of March, held within bounds always by unseen, all-wise laws, stir up the air, scatter the malaria and noxious vapors, and prove, at least, the harbinger of sunshine and vivifying spring. So the rough, blustering boys, irrepressible and untamable, guided and curbed, as far as may be, by wise and loving home influence, often prove the great men of the world.

### On Trip with "Kit" Carson.

When General Sidney A. Johnson was sent against the Mormon troubles in 1858, Mr. Power was one of the guards on the supply train. The troop went from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Salt Lake City and many interesting incidents were encountered on the way. During this march the famous "Kit" Carson acted as scout, and Mr. Power holds the distinction of having had many long talks with the frontiersman. He states most emphatically that he believes Carson was the greatest scout that ever lived, and says that contrary to the belief held by many, that he was an impetuous man, he was one of the most cautious scouts Mr. Power says, he ever saw and at the same time one of the most daring.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Power was employed as an engineer on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad. It was during that fall that he had the honor of piloting the Prince of Wales, now King Edward of England, and his suite from Chicago to St. Louis, during the prince's trip through the United States. He says that the prince was about the greenest looking boy he ever saw and that he did not look as though he would ever make a king.

The richer the ground, the tenderer and better the vegetables.





### Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I am very much interested in reading your magazine. It is the best paper I ever read. It is a great help to any man in the line of fruit growing.—J. A. John, Long Island, N. Y.

**Fruit Farm on Shares.**—The difficulty in making a bargain with a man to work your little farm on shares, caring for the fruit, stock, etc., would be in deciding what share he is entitled to. I think any person would have difficulty in deciding this question. Most laboring men want a fixed monthly wage, and it is reasonable that they should require this.

Mr. D. G. Wyeth asks how to kill trees that spring up from the roots of the wild white poplar or aspen or other trees such as the locust, sumach, etc.

C. A. Green's reply: I do not think that salt unless applied with great extravagance would kill these trees. The only remedy I can suggest is to cut off the growth the moment it sprouts and keep it cut off each year and many times each year.



Residence of John C. Groot, New York, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

**Planting by the Moon.**—In reply to an inquiry I will say that in my opinion there is nothing in the old superstition that potatoes and other crops should be planted in the dark or the light of the moon, and yet there are thousands of farmers who would not think of planting without consulting the moon. A superstition of this kind is but slowly eradicated from human minds. If we will keep our soil fertile, give good cultivation, and use good judgment on the farm, the moon will not trouble us.

**Chestnut Groves.**—Mr. Abraham Swartz: I have no knowledge of the new Paragon you mention. My impression is that the Paragon is not so good in quality as the ordinary wild sweet chestnut. It will pay you to thin out the natural chestnut growth which you have so that the trees will be the right distance apart and permit them to produce the ordinary sweet chestnut.

This grove will be profitable not only for the chestnuts but for timber in the years to come. It is difficult to graft any kind of nut trees. If you can secure a skillful and experienced man to graft some of your chestnut trees to the Paragon chestnut trees I would advise you to do so. In any case do not destroy your valuable chestnut grove and give it every attention possible. It will not need cultivation.

To Mr. J. C. Koplin: Fruit growing is the most profitable way in which the soil can be occupied. Pennsylvania is a good fruit growing state. But fruit growing is like gardening in this respect, no one should expect to make fruit growing pay unless he is willing to make a study of the subject, to be intelligent and industrious, and to give his vines, plants and trees the necessary attention. There are few men who could be successful fruit growers and at the same time run a grocery or be interested in politics or have other affairs outside of the fruit farm to attend to.

Fruit growing will demand your best attention and efforts and you will have to study the subject of fruit growing and be willing to learn from your neighbors and others. There is no doubt whatever about small fruits and large

fruits being profitable if the plants and trees are properly attended to.

**Sawdust as Mulch.**—How would sawdust do as a substitute for straw as a mulch along rows of raspberries to keep weeds down and ground moist?—A. B. Russ, N. Y.

C. A. Green's reply: Sawdust does not make so good a mulch when strewn along rows of raspberries or newly planted trees as straw litter or straw stable manure. Sawdust does not act as a fertilizer, does not decay easily and does not have a desirable effect upon the soil.

**Reply to Mr. J. A. John, N. Y.:** Why do you wait till fall before you plant your trees? You can save much time by planting them this spring. If the level land is dry, that is if it is not water soaked, I think fruits will succeed as the Hudson river will give great protection from frost. I think any kind of our hardy plants, trees or vines will succeed on your soil.

There are many good spraying machines on the market made by good firms. On the start a spray pump attached to a barrel which can be drawn around on a one horse wagon will be large enough to start with. This kind of a machine will cost from \$15.00 to \$20.00.

### What to Plant on Ten Acre Farms.

Reply to Mr. W. E. Hurlbut, Me.: In reply to your question as to what I would recommend for planting on a

smaller farms from 3 to 20 acres located on or near the Harlem R. R. 110 miles from New York city. I know nothing of these farms nor of this real estate agent and would not take the word of any man if I were buying a farm, but would want to satisfy myself in every particular as to the desirability of the land for sale.

Generally speaking a low price for a farm means a poor farm and a high priced, that is \$100 to \$150 per acre, such as you would have to pay for a farm near Rochester, N. Y., would mean good land and good buildings.—C. A. Green.

### Originator of Niagara Peach.

The Niagara peach was originated by my brother on the lake shore road, N. Y. The name of the peach was the Stockwell, but some one renamed it Niagara and commenced to propagate and sell the trees. Though my brother was the originator of this splendid variety of peach he never made a dollar out of it. Those who made money out of it were not even willing to name it the Stockwell. Such is the treatment originators or discoverers of new fruit are apt to receive from the public.

I have originated another new peach that I know is of better flavor than Elberta. I think it is equal to Early Crawford. This peach is a large yellow, freestone, with red cheek. It gets ripe after the Elbertas are gone. I wish to make some money out of this new peach. Will you state what I should ask for trees when I put them on the market? Could I sell my interest in this variety to some nurseryman allowing him to propagate and sell the variety and what price should I get for my valuable new variety?—Subscriber, Orleans county, N. Y.

C. A. Green's reply: There are few men even among nurserymen who have the ability to introduce a new fruit with a degree of success. There are still fewer men outside of the nurserymen who could successfully introduce a new variety of fruit of any kind. New peaches are no novelty. Seedling peaches are springing up all over the country which bear beautiful and superior fruit. There are hundreds of varieties of peach so nearly like the Early Crawford as to be hardly distinguishable from the Crawford.

No wise nurseryman would buy your peach until he had tested it on his place and this would require three or four years. If he found it valuable he might pay you \$100 or possibly more for your interest in the new variety. It is possible that the new variety might be worth \$1000 to some nurserymen, but not very likely. If you should introduce the peach yourself you would have no facilities for making it known and probably not be able to sell many trees, unless you employed agents, and this would be a risky business for an inexperienced man. Whether you should charge 25c, 50c or \$1.00 apiece for the new variety would depend upon how many you have to sell and what facilities you have for selling.

### New Plan in Fruit Planting.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: As a reader of your fruit paper I want to tell how I plant and succeed in making ninety-nine out of every one hundred fruit trees grow strong and vigorous. After trimming off all the injured roots, I dig a hole about twice as large as the remaining roots, and four to six inches deeper than I intend to set the tree. Then after filling in some good surface dirt I put in about two quarts of small potatoes. The decaying of the potatoes not only supplies the tree with water but with nourishment as well for several years. The potatoes will grow and bear from two to three years and by that time the tree is able to take care of itself.—W. H. Walters, N. Y.

C. A. Green's remark: I cannot think that the growing of any plant so close to a newly planted tree would be a help to the tree. I would rather conclude that anything growing there would be an injury, absorbing moisture that should go to the tree. My opinion is that if you keep the surface of the soil well cultivated about newly planted trees, vines or plants, being careful not to cultivate or hoe deep enough to loosen the soil over the roots of the plants or trees, this will prove the best method of encouraging growth. I always recommend depositing a forkful of straw litter or manure on the surface of the ground around newly planted trees or vines.

A poultry keeper calls attention to the fact which many of us know that coal ashes make a good floor for hen houses, as the hens love to scratch and roll in them.

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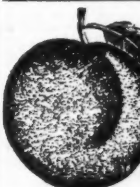
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## Clean Up Back Yard.

Do you know that while your home may look fine from the street, your back yard is often an eyesore to neighbors. You throw tin cans, and all other rubbish there instead of letting the garbage man cart it off, making your grounds unsightly as well as unsanitary; one old doctor informed us that when an epidemic started in any locality, the origin could be traced to a back yard where rubbish was dumped, and that greasy dish water, rotting in the sun was one of the worst forms of disease breeding rubbish. He had found many cases where the family were scrupulously clean otherwise, being guilty of dumping dish water just outside the back door.

## Attitude Toward Health.

In a practical way, our attitude toward our own health is important, says L. H. Bailey. Most of us seem to have an inborn fear of fresh air, especially at night. We shut our doors to nature. We have lived in buildings with narrow windows and have let in the air grudgingly. We have considered the air to be inoculated with miasma and all kinds of noxious attributes. It is the old idea of the antagonism of nature. We are now able to distinguish between air and mosquitoes. We are, of course, overcoming this feeling of antagonism and are developing a real sympathy toward the nature in which we live; but I think that the townsman is developing more rapidly in this direction than countrymen. I am inclined to think that the town boy, for example, is coming to be more of an outdoor boy than the country boy is. He is also likely to have better physical development. The farmer works out of doors and then escapes from the out of doors to the house and shuts himself up. I doubt whether any persons suffer more from lack of fresh air than many farmers.

Bronchitis Mixture.—Three ounces of linseed, four ounces of sugar candy, two lemons cut in thin slices, two pints of cold water, six cloves, put all into an enameled saucepan. After it boils, let it simmer an hour, then strain and add two wineglassfuls of whisky. Dose: Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

Gumboil.—To relieve a gumboil, a homely remedy is to take a thin strip of dried fig, dip it in milk, toast it and then apply hot to the swollen gum. Relief is speedy.

For a Red Face.—If one's face is too red, be careful of the diet. Take no hot drinks, but cooling ones. Don't wash the face with cold water nor when you feel flushed. Lukewarm water is better. When going out in the sun wear a thin veil. Hot footbaths are also said to help in a case of this kind.

A Simple Home Remedy.—Boric acid is a simple home remedy. Mixed with vaseline it forms one of the cheapest and safest ointments for cuts and bruises. Boric acid dusted into the sleeves of dresses, which have been worn when exercising, removes all disagreeable traces of perspiration. Handkerchiefs which have been used when colds and influenza are prevalent should be sprinkled with boric acid powder, or, better still, should be steeped in a strong solution of it and water before being sent to the wash.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—A very simple remedy for neuralgia is to boil a small handful of lobelia in half a pint of water till the strength is out of the herb, then strain it off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid as hot as possible and spread over the part affected. It acts like a charm. Change the cloths as soon as cold till the pain is all gone; then cover the place with a soft, dry covering till perspiration is over, so as to prevent taking cold. Rheumatism can often be relieved by application, to the painful parts, of cloths wet in a weak solution of soda in water. If there is inflammation in the joints, the cure is very quick; the wash needs to be lukewarm.—"McCall's Magazine."

Healing Lotions.—There are certain healing agents that every woman should have on the family toilet table, for they will often cure cuts and bruises in a short time. Among these beneficial lotions is spirits of camphor. It is a strong astringent, as well as an antiseptic, so that it heals, both by cleansing and drawing the flesh together. A drop of the liquid applied several times a day to a cold sore will make it dis-

appear in a comparatively short space of time. The application will cause smarting, but the sting lasts only for a few minutes. Spirits should always be put on such a sore at night, so that it will act uninterruptedly on the tissues for hours.

Gum benzoin has many of the same properties, and for fever blisters will act as a substitute for spirits of camphor. It will not, like the spirits, have any efficacy for local cold or rheumatism. Two or three drops of tincture of camphor on a lump of sugar is said to aid in destroying a cold, the dose not to be taken more than three times a day. Certainly inhaling the spirits will aid in clearing the nasal passage in cold, and is refreshing for headache, both to smell and to apply locally. For headache a teaspoonful may be put on a cloth that is then wet in hot water, and tied over the head.

Two parts carbolic acid to ninety-eight parts water makes a mouth wash that is healing to the gums. Ten drops in half a pint of glycerine and rose water softens the skin wonderfully if it is chapped. A cut should always be washed with a weak solution of the acid, as should a bruise, if the skin is broken.

Lime water is another simple home remedy for scratches and sores. In eruption of an ordinary character it may be used for bathing, the lime being soothing as well as healing. Mixed with raw egg beaten, it is an excellent shampoo for the scalp when dandruff or soreness exists.—Margaret Mixer, in Washington "Star."

His Cancer Cured.—In Green's Fruit Grower a cure for cancer was published. I had a cancer on my under lip which had been there over four years. I bought an ounce of chloride of zinc and an ounce of galangal and my wife made a plaster of them spreading the mixture on a piece of cotton cloth. The plaster began to burn me as soon as applied and the next morning it was taken off and a fresh one put on. The first one was put on Tuesday night and the cancer was killed Thursday P. M. about 6 o'clock. The cancer began to rise up Friday and I took it out on Tuesday. I had a poultice of powdered slippery elm bark put on Friday morning after I was sure the cancer was killed. Total cost of the drugs used was twenty-five cents. I preferred to wait till I was sure I had got rid of it before I wrote you about it.—F. S. Webb.

Editor's Note: We publish the above with hesitation, knowing that physicians say there is no cure for cancer. But I have known small (supposed) cancers removed by simple remedies.—C. A. G.

Chew and Be Happy.—"If you want to be fashionable and in style you must chew your food," was the observation made by Dr. Horace Fletcher, the famous exponent of rational eating, just before sailing for Europe on the steamship Saxonia. "In five years from now it will not be considered respectable to be sick," he added.

Dr. Fletcher says the great source of unhappiness in the world is the mouth. "You may feel like ridiculing the idea that it is well to chew your soup," said the doctor cheerfully. "I will, however, ask you to try it. It will improve the soup and help you."

"Never eat when worried, nervous or angry. It is making an absorbing poison to do it. You should chew your food thirty-two times with every mouthful. If you do this you will live to be of great age."

Dr. Fletcher would not say how much chewing he would do if he became sea sick on the trip over the Atlantic.

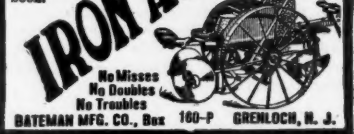
## Value of a Fruit Diet.

Apples, oranges, pears, peaches, lemons, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries—in fact, all the various acid fruits—are exceedingly wholesome in character, and are capable of furnishing a very large amount of nourishment in one's daily diet. Strange as it may seem to the average individual, almost any one of these fruits, lemons excepted, would fully and completely nourish the body for a prolonged and even an extended period if one were for any reason compelled to secure nourishment entirely from food of this character although, of course, it would require a considerable period for the organs of assimilation to acquire the habit of absorbing all needed nourishment if a radical dietetic change of this nature was made.—"Physical Culture."

Nervous troubles may be greatly helped, if not cured, by outdoor air, and an abundance of fresh air in the house. My dear, tired housemother, run over to the woods once a day anyway and recuperate. The housework will go much easier afterwards.

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Every farmer knows the importance of proper potato planting. Here's a machine that does it perfectly. Has none of the faults common with common planters. Opens the furrow perfectly, drops the seed correctly, covers it and forms, and best of all never bruises or punctures the seed. Send a postal for our free book.



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Yes, elegant free homesteads can still be had in Mexico where many Americans are now locating. You need not go to Mexico, but are required to have five acres of fruit trees planted within five years. For information address the Jantha Plantation Co., Block 570, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees on shares, so you should make a thousand dollars a year. It is never hot, never cold. The health conditions are perfect.



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Mabel Grimes on horseback is the subject of the upper picture.  
The lower picture represents three happy boys riding a rail fence.

### Two Views of Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Maude James.

Said Neighbor Brown, to Neighbor Gray: "My wife to-night, has gone away, so I have come with you to talk, or had you rather take a walk?"

Said Neighbor Gray to Neighbor Brown: "Pray take a chair, and sit you down, and let us talk, not walk, to-night, but stay close by the fire-side bright."

"My wife with Mrs. Brown has gone. It did seem lonesome here alone. 'I'm glad you came,' said Neighbor Gray, 'to visit while my wife's away.'"

What did they talk about, these two? Well, now, I'll tell my story true. They talked of politics and greed, and of the churchman and his creed.

But soon these topics were discussed, likewise the "combine" and the "Trust," and then their conversation veered to days before they were a beard.

To hear the pranks that Neighbor Gray owned up to playing "in his day," you'd be surprised to think he told this secret, "Brown, we're growing old." And then to hear quiet Neighbor Brown tell of his boyhood days in town, when he licked all the boys he knew, and sometimes got a "lickin'" too, you'd wonder how it e'er could be, a boy could grow so staid as he, but he the secret also told, "Yes, Neighbor Gray, we're growing old."

"Tis only men who thus will talk. We women folk at age will balk. You ne'er among us hear it told, in solemn tone, 'we're growing old.'"

Now Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Gray came homeward, chatting just as gay as lassies still within their teens, their talk of life's familiar scenes.

Said Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Gray, "You do look younger, every day. I often

think 'twill ne'er be told, that Mary Gray is growing old."

Said Mrs. Gray to Mrs. Brown, "You're just the dearest girl in town! You always seem a girl, you know, now don't deny—you know 'tis so!"

Moral.—'Tis just a habit to grow old, 'tis just as sinful as to scold. Believe me, it will pay you best, if you in "youth," not "age," invest. Why not, like Mesdames Brown and Gray, say "you grow younger every day?"

### Cure for Blushing.

Blushing is a curious phenomenon, often disagreeable to the sufferer. It is due to a sudden relaxation of the walls of the minute blood vessels of the surface of the body and is classed by physicians among nervous affections of the circulation, says the "Youth's Companion."

Self-consciousness is usually the exciting cause of habitual blushing, which occurs therefore more commonly in bashful children, and in girls more frequently than in boys. Those who blush easily are generally of a sensitive, nervous temperament, and as contact with the world modifies this somewhat, the habit gradually disappears with age.

Children who blush easily should be trained to overcome self-consciousness or bashfulness. They should be persuaded, not forced, to take a prominent position among their playmates rather than to hold back and speak only when they are spoken to. Undue timidity should be overcome because it injures the chance of success in business or the social world. The "speaking of pieces" in school, if the child can be persuaded it will be good for him, will go far to cure morbid blushing.

The spontaneous blushing or flushing of adults may be benefited by tonics, remedies to aid digestion, a general but simple diet, cool bathing and plenty of exercise in the open air.

### Sayings of Lincoln.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

The Lord prefers common-looking people. That is why He made so many of them.

If danger ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad.

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go.

One poor man, colored though he be, with God on his side, is stronger against us than the hosts of the rebellion.

The probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause that we deem to be just.

### Effects of Mixing Varieties of Fruit.

An Illinois correspondent of the "American Agriculturist" says he has two orchards, one a large commercial one, and the other of three acres. In the smaller orchard there are ten varieties. For many years the small orchard has produced much more regularly and more bountifully, in the same varieties, than the large one where trees of one variety are planted in solid blocks. The correspondent attributes the better bearing of the smaller orchard to the mixing of varieties. Not only this, but he believes that a cross-pollinated apple will grow larger, of better shape, and prove more resistant to disease than will one not cross-pollinated.

### Be Cheerful.

No one prefers to give his order to a grouch. No one selects a man with a grievance to make a sale. No one chooses to do business with a sorehead. A smile removes obstacles, overcomes obstacles, inspires faith, and paves the way for business.

Cheer spells confidence. Confidence spells success. Men who succeed are cheerful.

Gloom spells trouble. Trouble spells failure. Men who fall are gloomy. Cheer is an asset. Gloom is a liability. It is good business to associate with men who are solvent.

Be cheerful—as a business proposition.—"Success."

To the Horse That Lost the Race.  
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. S. Hunter, Ohio.

Here's to the steed with the fine arched neck,  
Whose shining coat white foam doth fleck,  
Whose faultless form and wondrous

Show royal lines of noblest birth.  
See how he rounds the treacherous turn?  
His flashing eyes like radium burn,  
His flying feet the firm earth spurn.  
See how his step mounts to the skies.  
He will not stop short of the prize.

Wooden pavements in Paris, treated with a bath of alkalies, carbonates and wood tar at a high temperature, are said not to need repairs more often than once in two years.

## AGENTS SPEND 1 CENT Earn \$6.00 to \$12.00 a Day! FREE FUEL—AIR BURNER!

Remarkable Patented Stove, Cooking or Heating Consumes 395 Barrels Air to One Gallon Common Coal Oil

Air now burned in this wonderful Stove is free to rich and poor alike. No trust in control. This VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC, OIL-GAS AND AIR-BURNER STOVE, automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. CHEAPEST FUEL, INTENSE HEAT. Heat concentrated under cooking vessels and absorbed by articles being cooked or concentrated under Radiator and distributed throughout room.

NOT LIKE THOSE SOLD IN STORES. Ideal for roasting, cooking, baking, ironing, canning fruit, etc. In Winter use Radiator for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc.—always ready. No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot and dirt. To operate—turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match; it generates gas, which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention.

Same heat all day or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn the knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner—oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in the world. Not dangerous like gasoline. No dirt, soot or ashes.

No leaks, nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control.

D. CARN, IND., writes: "It costs only 4 1-2 cents a day for fuel." L. NORRIS, VT., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least 50 to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

E. A. ALNO, N.E.B., writes: "Saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range costs me \$5.50 per month, the Harrison \$1.25 per month." WM. BAERING, IND., writes: "We warmed a room when it was 10 below zero with one Radiator."

Rev. WM. TEARN, ME., writes: "This morning 16 below zero—soon after lighting Harrison Oil-Gas Stove temperature rose to summer heat."

Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—lasts for years. Saves expense, dirt and fuel bills. Give this Stove a trial. Send no money—only send your name and address. Write to-day for full description, thousands of testimonials. Our 1910 Proposition. Circulars FREE.

All Sizes. Prices Low, \$3.25 and up. Sent to Any Address. THE WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 219 World Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.



## Fruit Farm Stories.

### My First Big Pickerel.

By C. A. Green.

As a boy I was full of enthusiasm for hunting and fishing. My parents must have thought me crazy on this subject for as soon as I was large enough to wear pants and high topped boots I was forever teasing them for permission to go fishing or hunting. I vowed in my early years that when I should become of age and be my own master I would spend all my time hunting and fishing.

Early in life I learned where all the fishing holes were for a mile or more up and down the Honeye creek, along which my father's farm bordered. Much of this information came from an aged German whose form was bent and palsied, whose voice was as full of decrepitude as his looks, but who nevertheless could have been found almost any day seated on the banks of the stream with fish pole in hand patiently waiting for a bite.

Naturally my desire was to fish as far away from home as possible. It is ever thus with humanity. We can never conclude that the largest fish can be caught nearest home. Thus one beautiful June afternoon found me hurrying along the highway that led to the fishing hole full of expectancy. I had a vivid imagination. It led me to see in the clear waters of the stream large pickerel, bass, suckers or mullet, waiting with hungry eyes for the drooping of my baited hook in the placid waters of their abode.

On my way I passed through the orchard of a neighbor, from the trees of which I had plucked many savory fruits. A short distance beyond I passed through a gateway and cut across lots to the old fish hole.

This beautiful hole was situated at the edge of a forest, just below a long line of rapids in the stream, at a point where the stream curved. Here the periodical floods which came every spring had throughout the ages worn a deep hollow in the bed of the stream in which the water now lay from six to ten feet deep. The length of the fishing hole was about five rods, thus we have long rapids above, five rods of deep water, then rapids or riffles below. The bank on which I stood to fish was high and steep. If I had dropped off from this bank I would have fallen into water so deep that I could not have escaped with my life.

How delightful those sunny days of June in boyhood. The trees, shrubs and vines clothed with new verdure, beautiful clouds adorning the sky, the songs of birds everywhere around me.

My fishing pole was a bamboo rod, just as cut from the tropical swale, without joints, costing in those days about twenty-five cents.

Pickerel then must have been more scarce than at present for I had never caught one and had seldom seen one. It appears that I was after pickerel this day for my bait was a minnow. Hastily I placed the minnow upon my hook, and grasping the line I threw the bait far out into the center of the stream, then leisurely trolled it up and down the full length of the fishing pole. There was no bite. I walked back to the starting point and threw my bait into the center of the stream and trolled it up and down. This time as the baited hook approached the bank, and as it was about to be raised from the water, I saw the broad yellowish gleam of the belly of a pickerel which turned part way on its side in an effort to grasp the bait as it was disappearing, but the fish did not catch the bait.

Now I was all excitement. If an earthquake had occurred and one of the neighboring farms had disappeared it is doubtful if I should have noticed the fact. Quickly I threw my baited hook into the stream, while I remained stationed at the point where I had last seen the fish. But there was no bite. Again and again I cast the bait into the deep water without result, but finally there came a tug at the end of the line and I knew that my pickerel was fast to the hook.

Boy like I pulled back the fish pole suddenly. I should have known better, but remember that I was simply a boy. When I was fishing for bullheads the moment it was hooked I would throw it over my head and deep into the green grass at my rear. I attempted to pursue the same tactics with this pickerel but he was so large my plan would not work, therefore my beautiful twenty-five cent bamboo fishpole broke off about half way between my hand and the top. For a moment I was frantic. I would willingly have risked my life to secure that big pickerel. Hastily I gath-

ered in the broken pole the parts of which had not severed entirely. As soon as I reached the point where the break occurred I seized the top of the pole, which was intact, and hastily drew it towards me until I had in my hands the end of the pole. Then hand over hand I drew in the line, and at last the big pickerel was drawn through the water close to the bank. Then with a swing which required all my strength I raised the big fish and threw him far up on to the grassy slope.

Was ever a boy so happy? If all the wealth of a nation in the form of gold coin had been poured at my feet I could not have been so exultant and enthused as at the catching of this, my first big pickerel.

Did I wait to catch more fish? No. I immediately started for home as fast as my bare legs could carry me. I did not mind thorns or thistle in my pathway. I stubbed my bare toes over the stones but was unmindful of pain. Out of breath and with perspiration streaming from every pore of my body I ran exultingly to my mother, holding up with such pride as only a boy can, displaying my wonderful achievement.

### What's the Matter with Cousin John?

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"Why, John, what's the matter, I never saw you look so disconsolate?"

"Oh! nothing much."

"I am sure something has gone wrong. You haven't been speculating in stocks?"

"No, I have nothing to do with Wall Street."

"How about mining stocks?"

"I haven't a share of mining stock in my safe."

"Then you are in love."

"No, I am not in love except with my wife and children."

"Well, surely something has gone wrong with you and I as your best friend should know what it is."

"Well, if I must tell it here are the facts, but you must not tell anyone. I have endorsed the notes of John Wilson & Co. for \$20,000 and that firm seems to be on the verge of bankruptcy."

"You astonish me. The idea of your signing such a note, and you a man of largest experience. You are the last man I should have thought of doing such a thing."

"Yes, but you would not be surprised if you knew all the circumstances which led me into this transaction. I am not feeling so bad on my own account. It is on account of my wife and children I am grieving. If I were alone in the world I could go out and start again. But as it is I tremble for the results."

"And is there no hope, no remedy, no solution of the problem?"

"None whatever. The entire sum is a dead loss. It is so easy to indorse notes that it is sometimes difficult for a friend to refuse. Indorsing a note does not seem like paying out \$20,000 in cash. There are many men who would hesitate to lend \$20,000 who would not hesitate to indorse a note for that sum, and yet in the end it amounts to precisely the same thing."

Young men starting out in life let me advise you to make a pledge that you will never indorse a note.

A Good Year for Poultry Men.—Opportunities to make money in poultry raising during 1910 have never been equaled, says the "American Agriculturist." Commission men and poultry specialists all over the country agree that the high prices of grain have tended to reduce the number of fowls kept, more especially of the poorer ones; that the high prices of meat in the cities have produced an unprecedented demand for poultry and eggs; that this has also tended to reduce the size of flocks, and that because of these shortages, the outlook for all branches of poultry raising the coming season is exceptional.

### The Raven Revised.

Once upon a morning foggy, while I lolloped, grouched and groggy, Over biscuits that were soggy and an egg that was a bore, While I dawdled, almost dreaming, and my coffee ceased from steaming, Suddenly there came a screaming—screaming never heard before, "Tis some suffragette," I muttered, "screaming at my outer door; Just a noise and nothing more." —Chicago "Tribune."

A monument recently was erected in Nuremberg, Germany, to the memory to Peter Henlien, who first substituted springs for weights in clocks and made the watch possible.



**10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** We will ship you a "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid to any place in the United States without a cent deposit in advance, and allow ten days free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will not be out one cent.

**LOW FACTORY PRICES** We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We save you \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles. Also reliable medium grade models at unheard of low prices. In each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1910 "Ranger" Bicycle furnished by us. You will be astonished at the wonderfully low prices and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1910 sample going to your town. Write at once for our special offer.

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**SECOND HAND BICYCLES**—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$5 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

**TIRES, COASTER BRAKE** rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices, and everything beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

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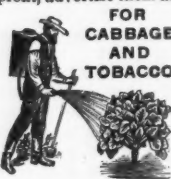


**NO AIR PUMPING**  
Will spray last drop with same force as first



**NO SWEARING**

**WE ARE TALKING** about the **LENOX KNAPSACK SPRAYER**—the regular \$4.00 sprayer made of No. 26 gauge (Apollo Brand) galvanized iron. Never rusts, never peels, never flakes, and never leaks. Thousands of them have been sold by us in the past twenty years at \$4.00. Too many fellows nowadays are getting to be sprayer manufacturers, they spring up like mushrooms over night. They buy pumps from a pump factory, put a nozzle on them and a good profit, advertise them and call themselves **SPRAYER MAKERS**.



**FOR CABBAGE AND TOBACCO**

**YES! DON'T TALK LONG.** It will do your **STRAWBERRIES, VINEYARD, GRAPES** and all your small fruits, **POTATOES, TOMATOES, CABBAGE, TOBACCO** and everything on your place. **WHITEWASHING** the hen house, cow stables, etc. A well-built machine, with care and if not abused, we will warrant it good for 12 years. Turn nozzle up, spray will reach all insects upon the ceilings in stables, breeding nests, in poultry houses, in all crevices and cracks.



**FOR YOUNG FRUIT TREES**

Press the Bulb, that's all

**YES! NO AIR PUMP BUSINESS.** So easy a **LADY CAN USE IT.** No stopping to pump air or to swear. Compress the bulb you get your spray; stop your pressure and you stop the spray, on the principle of an engine **PLUNGER** pumping water, only much easier.

**YOUR FATHER** and your neighbors—if they have a **LENOX KNAPSACK**—always paid us \$4.00 apiece. We are now offering for \$2.00, one or a hundred, it makes no difference, \$2.00, for yourself or to sell again. \$2.00 each they will go for.

**YOU HAVE SEEN** our large advertisements in the newspapers of this great **SACRIFICING-UNLOADING SALE AT \$2.00.** Anybody, agent or merchant, tea peddler or groceryman, can sell them again from his wagon or store for the regular price of \$4.00. They are the best sprayers on the market to-day. If you are need of a good one, we advise that you order before the week is out.

**GET YOUR MONEY ORDER** for as many as you want, of them. If the boy is not doing much of anything just now, and the horse is idle, supposing you order a few of them to come. It may be the starting point to make a business man of the boy. Give us your nearest express station and your address, very plainly written. **NO LENGTHY LETTERS NECESSARY.** Enclose the \$2.00. We will know what you want, that you want the **LENOX IMPROVED** (we have no others), and you will get one quick too, and a good one.

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Woman's World (monthly) 1 year	-	-	.25
Green's Fruit Grower (monthly) 1 year	-	-	.50
Popular Fashion Monthly, 1 year	-	-	.25

Regular Publisher's Price, - - - \$1.50

We will send any reader of Green's Fruit Grower the four above publications for the time specified for 75 CENTS. No Canadian order filled at this price. Send all orders to

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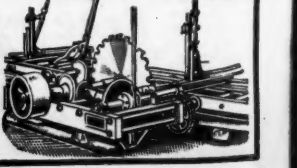


**There's Money In Lumber**

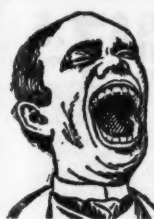
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Make most money because they do best work in quickest time with least power and smallest crews, owing to their simple construction and improved, patented devices. Portable and stationary. All sizes. Variable Friction Feed, Combined Batchet Saws and Quick Bender and other superior features. Free Catalog and Prices will interest you. Lists our complete line of wood working machinery.

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## Fun for the Family

### Truthful.

"James," said the milkman to his new boy, "do you see what I am a-doin' of?"

"Yessir, you're a-puttin' water in the milk."

"No, I'm not, James; I'm a-pourin' milk in the water. So if any one asks you if I put water in the milk, you can tell 'em 'No.' Allers stick to the truth, James."—"Punch."

He was an old dorky. He wore no overcoat, and the icy wind twisted his threadbare clothes about his shriveled body.

"Wind," he demanded whimsically, "whar wuz you dis time las' July?"

She.—You don't act as if I was the first girl you ever kissed.

He.—If I am the first man who ever kissed you, how do you know I don't?

Teacher (to new boy)—Johnny, why are you scratching your head?

Johnny—Because, teacher, I'm the only one in the room who knows it itches.—Boston "Herald."

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, has been studying the baby question from the standpoint of economics. His conclusions are thus stated in terms of value:

An eight-pound baby worth at birth \$302 a pound.

Value of American baby crop of 1909, \$6,960,000,000.

"That's a fine, solid baby of yours, Middleton," said a friend, who was admiring the first baby.

"Do you think he's solid?" asked Middleton, rather disconsolately. "It seems to me as if he was all holler."

"William III was a great rascal!" roared the first as he struck the table with his fist. "A great rascal, and I spit upon his memory."

The second divine, turning very red, shouted:

"No, it's James II that was the rascal. I spit upon his memory."

At this point the third divine rang the bell and, turning, said gently to the waiter:

"Spittoons for two, please."—"Young's Magazine."

A man in the passing crowd spied the couple and rushed over to greet the bride.

"Well, well, Agnes," he cried, extending his hand, "you don't mean to say, that you're married?"

"Why—why, yes," the girl stammered, vivid color mounting to her cheeks, as she tried to defend her novel situation. "You—you know, it runs in the family. Mother was married, too."

A Kansan sat on the beach at Atlantic City watching a fair and very fat bather disporting herself in the surf. He knew nothing of tides, and he did not notice that each succeeding wave came a little closer to his feet. At last an extra big wave washed over his shoe tops.

"Hey, there!" he yelled at the fair, fat bather. "Quit yer jumpin' up and down! D'ye want to drown me?"—"Everybody's Magazine."

Myrtle.—Papa doesn't favor your calling here at all, George.

George.—Why, that can't be! Your father gave me a cigar a moment since as I came in the door.

Myrtle.—All right; just wait till you smoke it!—"Lippincott's Magazine."



The Real Cause.

The Man in the Wagon—"Hey, there, mister! Jump into the bushes quick. It's you he's afraid of!"—"Farm and Fireside."

"There's just one thing I want to say to you," began Mrs. Acid to her husband.

"Only one, M'ria?" queried he solicitously. "Aren't you feeling well?"

The Sunday-school class was singing "I Want to be an Angel." "Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?"

"I'm singing as loud as a feel," explained Bobby.—"Delineator."

Lawyer (to witness): Now, then, Mr. Murphy, give us your last residence.

Murphy: Faith, sor, I dunno; but it'll be the cimitery, Oi'm thinking.

Mrs. Brooks.—"Have you any faith in life insurance?"

Mrs. Lynne.—"Yes, indeed; I've realized \$100,000 from two husbands, and they weren't very good ones, either."—"Judge."

"My little dog has fleas," the woman cried. "Do give me something that will cure them, please."

And when the silly drug store clerk replied: "What seems to be the matter with the fleas?"

The real optimist is the man who can enthuse over the beautiful snow with a hole in his shoe and the coal cellar empty.—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"I wonder, dear, if I shall lose my looks, too, when I get to be your age?"

"You'll be lucky if you do," snapped the other lady.

Remembering All.—An earnest young preacher in a remote country village concluded a long and comprehensive supplication by saying: "And now let us pray for those who are dwelling in the uninhabited portions of the earth."—"The Standard."

"Aunt Nell," asked little Willie, "what is a he-suffragette?"

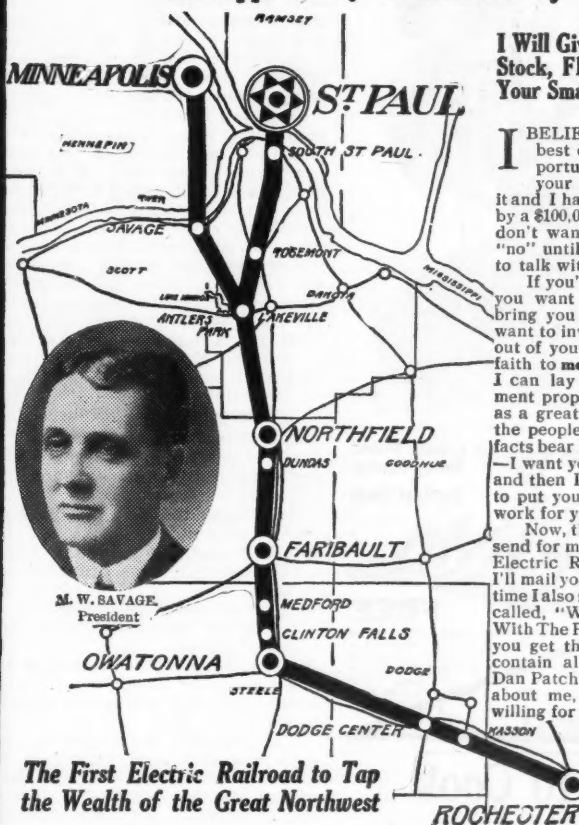
"A henpecked husband," she replied. "Don't bother me with any more questions."

Spellbinder (on the stump)—"Gentlemen, in all my career, I have never been approached with a bribe!"

Voice from the Rear—"Cheer up, old man. Your luck may change."—"Brooklyn 'Life'."

## Electric Railroads Are Big Money-Makers

I Am Building the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and Offer You This Opportunity to Make Money With Me in This Enterprise



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If you've got some money that you want to place where it will bring you big returns, or if you want to invest a little each month out of your income, just pin your faith to me for a little while until I can lay before you an investment proposition that strikes me as a great, big money-maker for the people, and the indisputable facts bear me out in my judgment—I want you to have all the facts and then I believe you will want to put your money where it will work for you, and you only.

Now, the first thing to do is to send for my big 40-page "Book of Electric Railroad Facts," which I'll mail you free, and at the same time I also send you my other Book called, "Why Wall Street Rules With The People's Money." When you get these two books, which contain all the facts about the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and about me, personally, then I'm willing for you to sit in the quiet of your home and pass judgment on the whole proposition.

I just want you to have these two free books that will open your eyes about banks and Wall Street and investments in general; and when you get these two books I'll take my chances on whether you'll say,

"Savage is wrong" or "Savage is right," and it won't interfere with our feelings or friendship if you never invest a dollar or never write me again. I offer you these two books free—I want to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now, just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that I've been doing a national and international business out of Minneapolis for the past 22 years. My business is now the largest of its kind in the world—made so by the continued patronage of nearly three million thinking, progressive, hard-working farmers and stock-raisers.

These people are my friends and customers—many have already invested in my new enterprise—some from your own State and from every State in the Union and every Province in Canada.

I have built up a number of big enterprises here in the Northwest and now I'm building the biggest of them all. The

## Dan Patch Electric Railroad

Yes, the Dan Patch Electric Railroad, running from Minneapolis to Rochester, and back from Lakeville to St. Paul. I am not merely "thinking" of building this Railroad; I am really building it now—grading on the first section is about completed and we have started grading on the last division from Owatonna to Rochester.

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Now is your chance to share with me in this enterprise—the greatest of them all. I will give you \$1,000 in voting stock in addition to a small investment. I want to send you the estimated net-profit statement, showing how a \$5,000 investment grows to \$17,280.00. How a \$1,000 investment grows to \$3,456.00 in a single operating year. How a \$500 investment grows to \$1,728.00, and a \$100 investment increases to \$345.60 in a single operating year. This information is contained in my big "Book of Electric Railroad Facts." I want you to have it

even though you never invest a dollar, and I am especially anxious for you to have my new Book, "Why Wall Street Rules With The People's Money."

Don't be backward about sending for these books. I want you to have them and they won't cost you a cent—they are free—some of these Wall Street secrets will open your eyes. I want you to see how the people's money works for Wall Street. I want to show you how to make your money work for you and for no one else. Send for the two books now.

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BOOK OF ELECTRIC RAILROAD FACTS

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M. W. Savage, President Dan Patch Electric Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Savage—I don't know whether I'll invest any money or not, but would like to have you send me your two Books—without any obligation on my part—"Book of Electric Railroad Facts" and "Why Wall Street Rules With The People's Money."



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Madison, Wis.

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(102)



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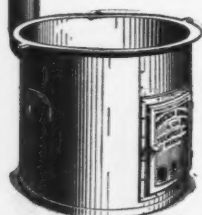
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are used by thousands of fruit farmers who endorse it as the best and most practical device money can buy—not only best for cooking spraying solutions, but handy for a hundred other uses. Burns any fuel—sets on ground anywhere—no foundation required. All sizes—15, 20, 30, 45 to 75 gallons. Will ship your order same day as received. Prices low. Write at once for full information or send order for size wanted.

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### The Flycatcher.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jacob Albert Raiser.

The melancholy bird has come, The saddest of them all, Thro' budding trees, and greening wood, Is heard his plaintive call. No wonder, now, his pensive air, And melancholy mood; No wonder, that on topmost bough, He hangs his head to brood; If I should sing a song like him, So harsh and shrill a call, I, too, would hang my head, and brood, Or never sing at all.

### Origin of the Horse.

Written by the Editor.

In a recent valuable publication on the horse the author says that the horse is believed to have originated in southern Asia and averaged about 800 pounds in weight. This is going back but a short distance in the history of the horse. In the museum of natural history in New York city you will find the earliest skeleton of the horse possessed of five toes instead of hoofs. The horse at that time was not larger than a medium sized dog. You will find there other skeletons showing the gradual evolution of the horse and the increase in his size up to the horse of the present day. Is it not remarkable that from such an insignificant creature as the horse was a few million years ago should be evolved the magnificent creature of to-day, great not only in strength and endurance but in docility and affection? When automobiles came freely into use it was prophesied that horses would sell cheaply and that there would be but little use for horses, but see the present price although horses are as plentiful as ever. Similar fears were entertained when the sewing machine was invented. It was claimed that there would be no more use for sewing girls but the sewing machine actually made work for dressmakers rather than lessened their efforts. Never buy a horse without severe testing of wind (lungs). Have horses driven fast and long, then stop and put your ear to neck and chest of horse. Few men think to do this. Look horses all over. It is a big job to buy teams. It requires an expert, a veterinarian doctor in fact. At present prices do not buy unless you know horses are sound and not doctored. Close the nostrils a few moments, then if horse coughs, his lungs are bad. A horse doctor says that he recently examined 140 horses for sale at Buffalo, N. Y., and found only six that were sound.

### Prevent Gapes to Succeed.

Camphor, turpentine and so called gape cures in the drinking water do not enter the windpipe, where worms are busy.

It is estimated that this plague kills over 3,000,000 chicks a year in the United States, not counting the mortality among tame pheasants and turkeys.

"How do you cure gapes?"

It requires no microscope to find the cause of gapes.

Its cause is filth and dampness.

Years ago we had our last experience with gapes when we tried to raise chicks in stationary pens.

The first season the ground in these pens was new, and we raised 90 per cent. The second year a long rain soaked up the tainted soil; the gape-worms hatched, got busy, and we lost the majority. All affected ground was well limed, plowed under and seeded, and that plan finished the pest.

To be successful gapes, the chick exterminator, must be prevented, and this is done by keeping young stock out of the wet and on sweet ground.

### "All Things Considered."

Commenting on the dangers of hunting as a sport, the Louisville "Courier-Journal" says in part:

Looking into the particulars of the thirty-three fatal accidents, the reader is impressed with the habitual carelessness which prevails among a good many hunters in handling firearms. It is apparent that many of these recorded fatalities would not have occurred if the victims had exercised ordinary caution. At least half a dozen of the deaths were caused by the accidental discharge of guns as they were being lifted from vehicles or boats or drawn through fences. In something like a dozen instances the victim was shot by a hunting companion; in several cases because he was mistaken for a deer. Two men disappeared and were never found and several were drowned. Others were slain by stray bullets. The information as to those who were wounded is such as to indicate that a large majority of the accidents were due to carelessness, either of the victim or of some hunting companion.

Mistress—"Cook tells me, Mary, that you wish to go out with a friend to-night. Is it urgent?"

Mary—"Oh, no, ma'am, 'tisn't 'er gent—it's my gent."—"Tit-Bits."

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**The King's Ring.**  
Once in Persia reigned a King Who upon his signet ring Graved a maxim true and wise, Which, if held before the eyes, Gave him counsel at a glance. Fit for every change and chance. Solemn words, and these are they: "Even this shall pass away."

Trains of camels through the sand Brought him gems from Samarcand; Fleets of galleys through the seas Brought him pearls to match with these; But he counted not his gain— Treasures of the mine or main. "What is wealth?" the King would say: "Even this shall pass away." —Theodore Tilton.

**The Manly Man.**  
"After you've been two weeks in the house with one of these terrible handy men that ask their wives to be sure and wipe between the tines of the forks, and that know just how much raising bread ought to have and how to hang out a wash so each piece will get the best sun, it's a real joy to get back to the ordinary kind of man. Yes, 'tis so," Mrs. Gregg finished with much emphasis. "I want a man who should have sense about the things he's meant to have sense about but when it comes to keeping house I like him real helpless, the way the Lord planned to have him!"

John Barker, the town marshal of Harrisonville, Kan., avers that he overheard the following conversation between two little girls who are not yet old enough to go to school: "What makes the horse act naughty when he sees an auto?" one asked. "It's this way," replied the other. "Horses is used to seein' other horses pullin' rigs, and they don't know what to think of 'em goin' along without a horse. I guess if you was to see a pair of pants walkin' down the street without a man in 'em you'd be scared, too."

### Pointed Paragraphs.

A poor excuse is better than none—if it works.

Too many eye openers are apt to make a man see double.

Great minds that run in the same channel frequently collide.

The price of a woman's stunning gown may shock her husband.

Give married women a fighting chance and they'll do the rest.

Some local celebrities are famous and some others are notorious.

There are some men you can't bribe. You haven't money enough.

The man who knows it all seldom makes good when it comes to action.

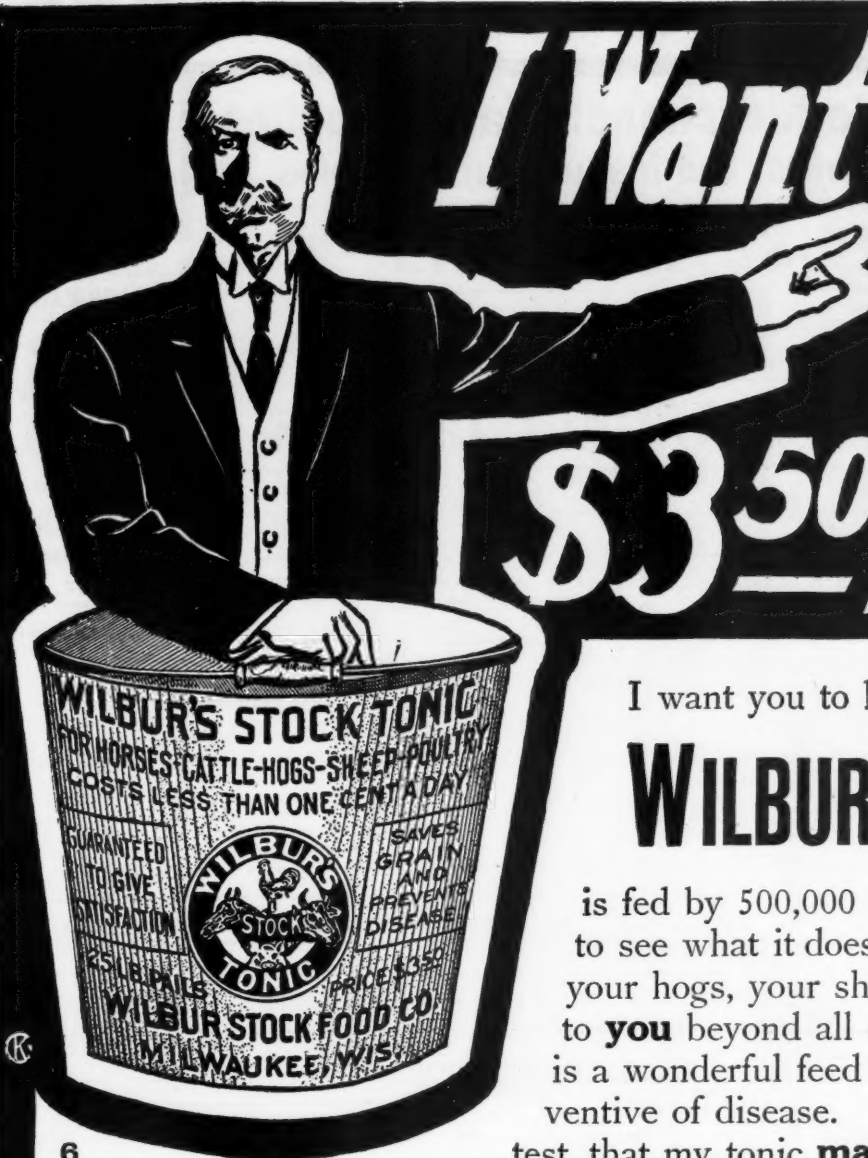
Extremes meet when the hairdresser is introduced to the chiropodist.

One fisherman ought to believe the stories of another, but he seldom does.

It is easier for a girl to persuade a young man to fall in love with her than it is to keep him in that condition.

Chicago "News."





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Yours truly,  
Perrysburg, O. F. E. FOX

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  
In regard to Wilbur's Stock Tonic, I can say I think it is all right. I have had two or three horses die and several sick ones but since I commenced using your Stock Tonic I haven't lost a horse or had one to be sick that I know of. I have been using it for the past two years.  
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(Signed) G. W. BEAVERS  
Hurst, Ill.

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Dear Sir:—Your Stock Tonic is the best I ever used to bring up rundown horses. I could not get my horses to improve until I commenced to feed your tonic. They are fattening up and I feed only half the grain I did before and my cattle are doing well, in fact everything I feed it to. Would not be without it again.  
Yours truly, J. O. McNUTT, Warrens, Wis.

*J. P. Wilbur*  
President

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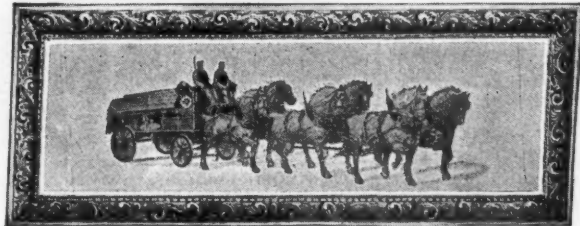
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